

# COLMAN'S

# RURAL



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## Sorgo Department.

The Rural World is the only journal in the United States having a special department devoted to syrup and sugar making from sorgo.

### More of the Cane Mill Controversy.

In the onset of this discussion it will be remembered I referred to the reports of Louisiana, for the reason that that is the section where a severe and long trial has settled such essential points as are involved in this controversy. It is my duty as a writer on this subject to look forward to the future of this business. With the mere matters of to-day, it is not my business to give particular attention. This will be apparent to every candid and reflecting mind. If this industry is to become what the signs of the times portend, then works like Louisiana are to take the place of our present primary ones. Even now a large Louisiana mill has reached its landing far out in Kansas where busy hands are cultivating their many hundred acres while others are laying their foundations and preparing to erect a works to cost more than \$55,000. This is but one of many similar proportions in process of construction in different States. Believing this was to be the outcome, what was my duty, as an author, but to seek light from those sources where it was to be had, viz: the sugar producing States? And inasmuch as I could not rely upon the circulars of manufacturers, I had no other recourse than to address those who deal as commission men, and those of long standing dealing in such machinery. So far as any writer, whether he claims to be extensively engaged as a manufacturer or otherwise, stoops to make personal attacks he ceases to merit my notice. I can safely trust my reputation with the readers of the RURAL WORLD and the public. I am not to be forced into side issues by personal attacks, however cunningly devised and baseless. The main question is whether a mill made so light that it will not stand pressure sufficient to get out the juice is a safe mill to buy; and whether rollers arranged especially to ease up the pressure at times by the use of rubber springs or levers and weights, is a suitable mill to press the cane dry, is the question at issue.

To get at the fact for the benefit of the readers of the RURAL, I made inquiries of experienced sugar manufacturers, and wrote to Mr. Cushing, whom I know as the oldest and largest dealer in machinery for many years, and the president of the Louisiana Cane Growers' Association, both of New Orleans, La. The various replies received, left no room to doubt that a flexible mill was regarded, by those competent to judge, entirely unfit for the real object of a good mill, and it is my duty to the public, if, what I feel bound to say, trenches upon their plans. I can only advise them to make their mills as they should be, and as the best engineer and the longest practical planters invariably require.

Personal attacks upon our correspondents in the shape of mere assertions won't do away with our facts or arguments. I have nothing to do with any quarrels between the gentlemen and Mr. Cushing. I have always heard him well spoken of, and in order that others, interested in this controversy, may know his public standing, I quote the following from our commercial reports, as to his character and standing in his own city: "He has been in business longer than any house of his kind, and for most of the time has had the largest trade. He is regarded as reliable." If I do not mistake the man, Messrs. G. L. S. & Bro. will find his vindication full and satisfactory in due time.

Introduce the letter of Milton Burns to me. It differs radically in tone from that of an earlier date, published by Squier & Bro. The conflict between the two; it is not mine to account for.

COVINGTON, LA.,  
April 19th, 1881.

Yours of 15th inst. received. I have been using a sugar mill, made in Buffalo, N. Y., about five years. It had rubber springs, they only lasted one year; under heavy pressure they mash together. My experience is that rubber springs are useless. A mill should be strong enough to do its work without any give to it under heavy pressure. Rubber springs were in our mill to save

the mill from breakage under pressure. It is my opinion that set-screws are the best when well put in. I know of a Buffalo mill where the set-screws gave way; the threads gave way in the cast iron. Some parties here have the Buffalo mill, and when they have taken out the springs the mill did good work. My mill broke all to pieces last year; a piece of wood fell in it while I was grinding cane (it was the croucher). I run it with a steam engine. I never could get its full capacity for fear of its breakage. MILTON BURNS.

I also reproduce the letter of Mr. King, the engineer of one of the most successful planters in Louisiana. He tried Squier & Bro.'s mill, and this is what he says of it:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,  
April 16th, 1881.

We had our small sugar mill made by Messrs. Squier & Bro. of Buffalo, N. Y., and it broke in several places, and cost quite a sum for repairs; and to make any sort of bagasse, had to run the cane through the mill twice. I have a very poor opinion from the Squier mill. We have discarded it, and bought another. T. J. KING.

Engineer for A. Thompson & Co.,  
Sugar Refiners, New Orleans, La.

Now a word on some of the contradictory remarks of Squier & Bro., while seeking to bolster up and sell a mill which all sugar engineers and practical planters look upon as little better than a fraud.

If these extracts from their own statistics are to be taken as a sample of their integrity, we think, and readers will conclude with us, that their truthfulness is as faulty as their mills, and that their communications are really entitled to no consideration.

Writing under date of April 18th, of the breakage of those mills sold by Cushing, they say, "One, we remember, was a No. 2 Croncher mill. As soon as we learned its weak spot, we made the mill over and greatly strengthened it. \* \* \* A few months ago we filled an order for them."

Under date of May 27th, they say, "Upon examining our books, all that we find that he (Cushing) sold in the shape of steam mills is two or three of those old Leviathan sorghum mills. We do not now offer for sale a single sorghum mill, such as Cushing sold, and our seventy sizes of tropical sugar mills have all been devised and constructed since Cushing sold our mills."

If the mills you now advertise have all been devised in recent years, what security has the public that these experiments are better than the first? And is it quite honest in you to publish the illustrations and old certificates of old and conceded worthless mills, and palm them off as illustrating and applying what you now claim to be entirely different mills? After your Pearl mill was made, and your present list and numbers of mills (nearly as full as now) was completed, you claimed you were then "making thirty different sizes and styles of sugar mills, more than double the number manufactured by any house in the world, varying in prices from \$40 to \$10,000."

The next year you publish the claim that you make over seventy sizes and styles. If this proves you truthful, it shows that the bulk of your mill patterns were devised and made in a year or two—rather fast for the capacity of your works. Reliable mills don't grow so fast.

The claim of your thirty, or even seventy, being "more than double the number manufactured by any house in the world," you know, if you know anything of the mill business of this country, is not true; and as to you making a \$10,000 cane mill, you know you cannot make one, that you have not the facilities for it. It strikes us that for a small shop like yours, less pretensions would be more becoming till you attain at least comparable size with the average mill shops of the country, to say nothing of the great ones.

Your efforts for public patronage are unworthy of a fair minded manufacturer, and we shall not permit the cane growers to be duped by them. Your claim of strongest mills is on a par with other assertions. For instance, compare your Louisiana and Mammoth (you sell) with a standard mill, the Niles—all of the same size, say rolls 20x30. Your Louisiana weighs 10,500 pounds, Niagara weighs 20,000 pounds, the Niles weighs 23,000 pounds.

All words in quotations are extracts from publications of Squier & Bro. I. A. HEDGES.

### Letter to Newfoundland.

E. P. Demerque, Esq., I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, addressed to the Orange Judd Co., for a copy of my work. I mail you a copy of my second edition, and send you also three samples of seed, Early Amber, Early Orange, and a later discovery of an Orange that gives promise of good quality. It is my purpose to closely pursue the seed development, and I have full confidence in being able to obtain varieties fully adapted to every latitude of our country, as well as that of the British Provinces. I am pleased to have the co-operation of some worthy gentleman in Ontario, Canada, as well as honorable members of the Parliament, who are interesting themselves in the culture and study of this wonderful plant, that seems to possess the great productive qualities now so much needed by all classes of people and all kinds of animals. The new orange seed appears as a cereal to possess a starch more nearly resembling our buckwheat than any other variety of seed that has come under my observation. I have sent a few pounds to one of our agricultural schools for analysis and comparison with our other breadstuffs. The abundant yield of seed (some 25 bushels per acre) makes it a paying crop, while the cane is superior, both in quantity and quality. I have only obtained it at a late date, hence the planting will not be as extended as I desired, yet I have it quite widely distributed, and by so doing hope, through the correspondence of our members, and annual reports of our association, to be able to settle the adaptation of it to our varied climates.

It affords me, and the officers, and the members of our association, great pleasure to greet your club, with a cordial good will and fellowship, and extend to you any courtesies in our power to forward this laudable undertaking before you. I, as an individual, have to thank an English gentleman, not only for the very cane out of which our best varieties have been produced, but for the interesting history and characteristic qualities of each of the fifteen varieties, he placed in my possession. If that gentleman, "Leonard Weay, Esq., of London," is still living, I would be pleased to have him know that there is one of the few old American acquaintances of his who has never forgotten him. I was more actively reminded of him two years since, on receiving an order from London, for a copy of my book, to think that it was to go to the city—the home of my instructor. I will say in conclusion, that the season is now so late that you may have to employ some artificial means to forward vegetation, which your club will be fully competent to do.

It will give us great pleasure to welcome a delegation from your club, at our next annual meeting, to be held in this city sometime in January next, the particular day not yet fixed. We have the assurance of a number of farmers from the Provinces, as well as most of our own States. This industry is not a sectional one, and our association has no boundaries, we welcome all, and we trust that when the time of meeting comes, our citizens and institutions, as well as railroads will each vie with each other in extending that cordial reception which is so characteristic of our progressive people. I send you a copy of our organ, the RURAL WORLD. ISAAC A. HEDGES.

## Agricultural.

### Clovering.

We are now in the midst of the clover harvest in the vicinity of St. Louis. If properly harvested, clover makes a much better article of hay than it is given credit of making. It should be cut in bloom. It should not be exposed too much to the sun. It should be handled as little as possible, so as not to shatter off the leaves. Turning over the clover once after being partly cured and then in a few hours putting it in small cocks and letting it stand a couple of days, it will be ready for the barn. But it should be stored away in different portions of the barn so as not to heat, if it is possible to scatter about in this way. The scaffold is better than the "bay" for it. It will not do to stack it unless alternate loads of straw are used in the stack, and then it should be topped off with straw.

If clover can be saved properly all kinds of stock are partial to it and thrive upon it. But it is quite an art to cure it and store it properly, so it will

not heat and mould. Clover is so beneficial to land that much more of it should be sown for hay and pasture.

### The Wheat Crop.

In about a week from now the wheat will be ready for the harvest south of St. Louis. We judge there will be about two-thirds of an average yield per acre, but we must bear in mind there has been a large increase of acreage. If we had wheat to sell we should "let it slide" at the prices now prevailing. We have seen several parties recently from Minnesota who report the crop of wheat was never more promising there than it is this season. Minnesota produces a very large amount of spring wheat, and under the patent process it makes flour that even outsells our best winter wheat. We think it generally proves best to sell any commodity as soon as it is ready for market. When the trouble of storing the loss by various causes, the depredation of vermin, the liability to dampness, or heating, or fire, are all taken into consideration it proves best in most cases to sell at the market rates when ready for market. We do not say this is invariably the case, but we do believe that in the long run, if an accurate account were kept it would prove the most profitable time for disposing of our crops.

### Blue Grass in Missouri.

COL. COLMAN: Will you oblige a subscriber by informing him whether blue grass thrives well in Missouri? A. L. J. Sangamon Co., Ills.

REPLY.—Blue grass grows well in all parts of Missouri if given half a chance. Indeed in most parts of Missouri blue grass is just as much at home as in Kentucky and, indeed we think grows even more vigorously. The fault with Missouri farmers is, they give more attention to grain growing than grass growing, while in Kentucky, grass for the summer and winter pastures is a matter of the highest importance. In Missouri what pastures there are, are laid down so short that nothing is left for stock in winter, while in Kentucky the pastures are allowed to go to seed and the seed is scattered by the winds and stock everywhere. When Missouri farms have had the same chance of being seeded to blue grass, and are laid down permanently in it, as in Kentucky, they will produce fully as abundant a yield. We hope to see more attention paid to meadows and pastures in our State. As the desire for improved stock increases this will be brought about. Pastoral farming is not only the pleasantest, but most profitable.

### Raising and Curing Corn Fodder.

I have no silo, writes William Crozier, in the Country Gentleman, nor do I want any. My cattle do well enough on my system of feeding. Corn fodder costs me very little, comparatively. The land is plowed, harrowed, and furrowed out in rows three and a half feet apart; manure spread in the furrows, and three to four bushels white southern corn is sowed in the furrows on top of the manure, and then covered by a chain harrow dragged over the field. One pair of horses will cover an acre in an hour. When the corn is well up I run a plow between the rows and earth the corn up a little. This is all it costs until it begins to show tassels, as I think when younger it is not so profitable. I obtained twenty-two horse loads to the acre last fall. I cut it up, putting six rows in stacks, making them quite large. When their arms were filled the men took it direct to the stack; when large enough, I tied the top of the stack as tight as I could bind it with a small hay band, first having a large ropemake with a noose in it, which I drew around the stack and drew it together tight. The stacks remained in the field until November. Rains did not injure it, and when cut in it was quite green and bright, much better than any sauerkraut ever put in a barrel or silo. I am only giving you my experience. My cattle, sheep and horses show its value for themselves, and my neighbors, who never before believed in corn fodder, will testify to its value.

The corn fodder leaves the land in a clean condition, and the fodder is clean, without weeds or any dirt to poison the manure heap. The mangel-wurzel is one of the best crops which can be grown on a farm, in my opinion, and in my practice. I cut them with a pulper and mix with corn fodder cut fine, and a little bran and salt mixed through the whole. I would like to see a silo man show his fodder to do as much good. Ensilage, in my opinion, is fancy farming, and of less value than any other new thing that has yet come out. We

want, for food for ourselves, bread, meat and vegetables; we want food that has heat in it; we do not want sauerkraut or green vegetables. Why should we feed hay in grass form in winter? Why should we feed our green-corn fodder to our trotting or running horses? Would it not end in colic, or something worse?

I had a letter from a gentleman, a few days ago, who is building a large barn in a ten-acre lot. It is to be fitted up with the best of everything, and above all, a silo! He asked me what I thought of it. The above is my opinion of it. If he will spend as much money on raising roots and corn fodder, get a good pulper and cornstalk cutter, he will save 50 per cent; he will better his cattle's condition 50 per cent; he will increase his butter yield fully 50 per cent, and I venture to say that his calves or foals will be 50 per cent better. Who will dare say that swill is as good feed for cattle as dry food, with plenty of good clean drink? I would like to know in what ensilage is better than swill. Let others try them; I will keep on, and for any one who wants to see the results of my practice, I always have an open door, and will be glad to see him, whether he comes as Hark Comstock came to-day (unaware), or letting me know beforehand, so that I may be on hand. I will show him the proof—the churn product.

### Rye for Pasture.

Henry Ives says, in the New York Tribune: It has been a favorite practice with me to sow rye on every available space unoccupied by a regular farm crop, or as soon as such a crop is taken from the ground, except where wheat or grass was to follow instead. This I do either to preoccupy the ground to prevent its growing up to weeds or to raise a green crop to be ploughed under, or for pasturing, or for a crop, or for both the latter purposes. I think rye is preferable to any other grain for their uses, being the most hardy and reliable of all. I have sown it a time to and through December, and had it do almost equally well; have sown in corn at the last cultivating; pastured it all the fall after the corn was taken off, and the next May ploughed under a heavy green crop to plant potatoes. Have sowed it the middle of August, then pastured all the late fall and early spring, then saved it for a good harvest crop. Have sowed it the first of September, and after ground was frozen, in winter, it would furnish the stock quite an amount of green feed.

At other times I have sowed rye just before the winter set in, either November or December, when it would come up very early in the spring and give a fair crop. No weather or treatment or insect seems to affect it much. Have ploughed a heavy growth of it under in November or December, when every inch of earth in the furrow-slice would be permeated with the white rootlets of this hardy growing crop, and such a dense body of it as to keep the frost out, allowing it to be ploughed after other ground was frozen hard. Have ploughed it under in May, when it was three and a half feet high, using a chain, and the hoed crop on that ground would resist the drought as the land seemed to hold the moisture better than any other. It is sometimes thought to be better, when designed for a crop, to have rye pastured rather close until, say the 10th of May, or thereabouts, after which it will grow not quite so tall, but even, and a thick crop on the ground.

On this same principle I have heard of some moving the early growth off before its heading, and after that obtain a fair harvest crop, but I would not recommend this on strong, rich land. Some would not sow rye on their farms, for they say they never would get rid of it, but it would come in in crops for years afterward; but I pay no attention whatever to such complaints, for making them such men acknowledge that they are not masters of their profession, and if it was not rye they would let weeds, or thistles, or some other foul growth take more or less of the space and of the plant-food which would have gone to make a good clean crop for the husbandman. In growing rye for a crop, the ground grain makes excellent feed and the straw is often worth as much as hay.

An agricultural paper is as essential to a farmer as a head-light is to a locomotive. There are times when a farmer is made without it; but in the uncertain darkness, its steady light thrown far ahead reveals obstructions and prevents many a wreck. To the farmer, the light of other people's experience of untold value, making the way clear when without it he might sigh over sickly looking crops and wonder whether it were better to put manure or a mortgage on his land. When I hear a man say "I can't afford to take a paper, I know the boundary lines of his fields are marked by tumble-down fences; that his barns and sheds have a shaky, shivery look; and that his cattle resemble the lean knife which Joseph saw in his dream. Oftentimes a single suggestion or receipt is worth to him the price of his paper. On many farms there are corners and spots which a little labor would put under cultivation, thereby greatly improving the

look of the place. I would suggest that these farm-blemishes be subdued this spring, and the proceedings of what is raised upon them be used to pay for good books and papers, and let at least one of the papers be devoted to agriculture.—Rural Home.

### Field Peas.

In taking occasion to answer a correspondent, says the Western Rural, as to the best variety of field peas, we embrace the opportunity to advise a more extensive cultivation of this crop in our western States, and indeed everywhere else. They make excellent feed for stock of all kinds, and where corn is so largely fed as it is in the west, peas, even if they were really less meritorious than they are, would be desirable as furnishing a change. There is no room to doubt that we feed corn too steadily in this western country, or that the result is disease in many cases among our stock. Beside, stock relish a change and will do better if they have it. Field peas are so easily grown that there is really no excuse for neglecting them so universally as they are neglected. In England and Canada they are a prominent crop. It does not make much difference what kind of a soil it is, they will grow, although they grow the best on rich land. The land should be plowed to a moderate depth. The seed is usually sown broadcast at the rate of from two to three bushels per acre. It is better to cover with a small plow or cultivator, for the harrow does not cover them deep enough. Although the seed is covered the land should be rolled, and neglect to do this will make the harvesting much more inconvenient than it will be if the surface is smooth. In the south it is a very usual custom to plant between the corn rows, drilling in the seed, but the best way is to sow them by themselves.

If wanted for feeding green, they should be sown in the north, as early as possible, and may be sown along from time to time up to the first of June, thus giving a succession of green crops. The marrowfat is the best variety, unless the soil should be very thin, in which case the small yellow pea, which is grown so extensively in Canada will do best.

### Benefits of Hoeing.

Too many persons who use the hoe suppose that the chief benefit derived from it is it kills the weeds. That, certainly, is an important work, and one which is greatly neglected. Weeds are not only in the way of cultivating crops which we plant, but they rob them of much of the nutriment which they need. Hoeing, then, is an essential service in respect to destroying the weeds.

There are other advantages, however, which are quite commonly overlooked. Let us see:

1. The loosening of the soil in the operation of hoeing is beneficial to the plants; as much as the destruction of the weeds, or more so. 2. Moisture abounds in the atmosphere during the hottest months, and it is absorbed and retained most abundantly by a soil which is in the most friable state. Mr. Schulze found that 1,000 grains of soil absorbed in twenty-four hours only thirty grains of moisture from the air; while garden mold absorbed forty-two grains, and fine magnesia seventy-six grains.

3. Then, again, pulverizing the soil enables it better to retain the moisture absorbed.

4. The soil, in order to be healthy and active, must breathe. A light, porous soil admits the air, and thus it is fed and greatly invigorated by the atmosphere.

5. The sun's rays heat the soil much quicker than a lower one, and the hotter the sun is so much greater will be the evaporation from it; so that the hard soil is deprived of moisture much sooner than one of a loose texture.

6. The roots of plants can find their way through a moist, loose soil in search of food much better than they can through a hard, dry soil.

7. A soil that is kept loose near the surface by the action of the hoe will receive and hold the rain water that falls, while a hard soil will allow most of it to run off into the valleys and streams as it falls.

An English gardener, Mr. Barns, of Devonshire, in giving an opinion of the importance of hoeing, said he "did not agree with those who say that one good weeding is worth two hoeings. I say never weed any crop in which a hoe can get between the plants, not so much for the sake of destroying the weeds and vermin, which must necessarily be the cause if the hoeing be done well, as for increasing the porosity of the soil, to allow the water and air to penetrate freely through it." He adds: "I am well convinced, by long and close practice, that oftentimes there is more benefit derived by crops from keeping them well hoed than there is from keeping the manure applied."—Exchange.

### Weekly Tobacco Report.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD.—Market of the week was again irregular, lugs and common soft leaf showing want of animation, while old style fillers and good to fine burleys, especially Ky's, was much sought after. Colory O. S. Callaway fillers met a good demand, medium to good sold at \$8 to \$12. 1 hhd Callaway Co. burley appeared which showed much desirable quality and sold at \$16.50. Sales privately are reported of 11 hds, burley Carroll Co., Mo., at \$15, and 10 hds. Ky. burleys in lots ranging from \$14 to 17.25.

Old dry red and colory leaf was in better favor and salable in a moderate way at \$7 to \$9, owing to color, body, etc. As previously stated, stock of dark English leaf is very light, and as the new crop suitable for this trade, has not come forward, it has prevented large transactions. But we hear of some considerable lots having changed hands in the interior, with others in treaty.

Bright Va. wrappers continue very slow sale, bids upon which have not been remunerative to the shippers. J. N. CHOCOR.



## The Grange.

[The Rural World welcomes to the Grange Department communications from Missouri and all parts of the Mississippi Valley from members of the order. Brief notes of what is going on in the order, or any matters pertaining to it will be cheerfully published.]

### Official Grange Paper.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Missouri State Grange, held in the city of St. Louis on the 3d day of December, 1880—all the members being present—it was agreed to accept the proposition, submitted by Col. Norman J. Colman, for publishing the official Grange communications in the RURAL WORLD during the two ensuing years.

A. M. COFFEY,

Secretary of Executive Committee.

Knob Nostr, Mo., December 6, 1880.

### Rolla State Grange Resolutions.

The Missouri State Grange, at its late session at Rolla, unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD was one of the first papers in Missouri to espouse the Grange cause, and to urge the farmers of the State to organize themselves into granges; and

Whereas, It has ever been the faithful, earnest and consistent friend of the Grange and of the agricultural classes of the State, zealously laboring to advance every agricultural interest and to elevate the profession of agriculture to a higher standard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Missouri State Grange cordially indorses COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD and recommends it to the support of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Missouri.

### A Great Public Danger.

The following excellent article is from the pen of Bro. J. V. Webster, Past-Master of the California State Grange, and editor of that excellent Grange Journal, the "California Patron," that is valiantly fighting in the fore front of the farmer's battle for the right on the Pacific coast. It will bear careful reading, and is one more note of alarm that should ring all up and down our lines:

"Evidence is at hand which points directly to a combined purpose, a concert of action, a determination upon the part of the great transportation companies to overturn or reverse the supreme court decisions in what are known as 'granger cases.' While these decisions stand, the right of the several States to regulate and control the rates of transportation on all railroad lines within their borders cannot be disputed, and that Congress has inter-state jurisdiction over the whole subject. The exponents of the railroad lines claim that these supreme judicial decisions are communistic in principle and wrong in theory and practice. Numerous expressions, written and oral, might be quoted to show the drift of this movement against popular rights. It is difficult to fully comprehend the extent of railroad power and influence in a hundred directions. Five billions of capital concentrated in the hands of half a dozen men, control in a great measure the legislation and carrying trade of the nation. Not satisfied with their present gains and influence, these men are actually grasping for the reins of government and imperial dictation over the profits, if any, which the trader, merchant or farmer shall be allowed to realize for his labor.

A few years since competing railroad lines were the hope of the country, and to encourage their construction money and lands almost illimitable were given by Congress, by State legislatures, and by the people. These great gifts were received as a starving hyena would receive a leg of mutton from a lamb. The strength it imparted to the ravenous beast enabled the monster to ultimately devour the whole flock. By means of these donations, railroad corporations have increased in wealth and influence, until combinations to such an extent have been made possible, that competition has been made impossible. The only impediment now in the way of absolute control of the country and its products is the decisions of the supreme court in the granger cases. Railroad men know that if these decisions can be reversed, the recognized right of State control would be at an end; all legislation on the subject ceases; the services of State railroad commissioners would be useless, and congressional action forever paralyzed.

To control the decisions of the supreme court on this question, the railroad companies would willingly give five hundred millions of money. They have already secured at least two members of that august body, suited to their purpose. The confirmation of Stanley Matthews by the U. S. Senate will give them another man. That the influence of this vast accumulation of wealth is being used to secure Stanley Matthews' confirmation, as one of the supreme judges, no one who has watched the signs of the times can doubt. The telegraph lines of the country, controlled by railroad influence, are being made subservient to their will. The ablest jurists and lawyers of the nation are retained, as much to keep them from leading the ranks of the people, as because of their legal services. Every ambitious politician is fawning after and currying favor with the great corporations. Last fall the national banks and railroad magnates dictated what the Republican and Democratic national platforms should contain. The party leaders dared not antagonize the banks or the railroads; hence, their platforms are silent on these great and overshadowing questions. Legislators fall down before this seductive influence like wheat before the mower's sickle. Merchants and traders are terrorized over to such an extent that they dare not move a muscle for relief, lest they be ruined financially in freight rate discriminations.

The control of the press and periodicals of the country has commenced in earnest. Some have been purchased outright, while others have been subsidized. The ablest writers in the land are employed by the hundred to send learned essays and dissertations to newspapers and popular magazines. One of the most recent of this order appears in the April number of the "North American Review." It is written by George Ticknor Curtis, one of the ablest railroad props in the nation. The article is headed, "Ownership of Railroad Property." It is plausible and seductive. Taking the ground that the supreme court decisions in the granger cases are

vicious, communistic and contrary to all precedent, he runs through a labyrinth of platitudes to prove his case, and winds up the subject as follows: "The limits of this article do not admit of further discussion on this great subject. My present purpose has been simply to show that its further judicial consideration is imperatively called for, and that the present state of the adjudications does not preclude a re-examination of some of the doctrines that appear to have received the sanction of a majority of the highest tribunal, but from which it is impossible to extract, in a judicial sense, all that has been claimed by the advocates of legislative interference with the contracts of railroad corporations."

There is no mistaking this language or its intent. These gradual advances and encroachments on our fortified position will, unless checked, ultimately end in overturning our defense. The mass of the people, like soldiers surrounded by earth-works, are spending their days in idleness and their nights in dreaming of security, while the excavations are being made and the trains laid by the enemy for their destruction; or like the adamantine walls constructed by Rome's most vicious king, which closed so imperceptibly that the victim was unconscious of his danger until cramped for space in his turn.

The trouble with us is that every one is bent on following a little bubble of his own, and sees not beyond the shore of personal ends the approach of a common danger. Unity of action and continuity of purpose among tax-paying, conservative masses can effectually stay these encroachments upon their reserved rights, and secure every needed reform. Wherefore, then, should we be divided against ourselves? The principles of the Grange counsel unity of action; that every one should concede something for the common good. The farmers of the nation, united and acting conjointly, can hold the ship of State so steadily in the course marked out by her builders, that every harrying taken in all the years which are to come will find her in the wake of individual rights, religious liberty and national advancement; but without unity of action, it is only a question of a few years when relief will come only by revolution. Grange Bulletin.

### Grange Picnic.

EDITOR OF THE RURAL WORLD.—If you will please publish the enclosed notice you oblige many of your subscribers with myself.

Fraternally, J. M. DAVIS.

N. B. You are especially invited to attend our picnic. The west bound train arrives at Newport Station 9:30 a. m. The east bound train arrives at Newport about 3:20 p. m.

J. M. D.

NOTICE.

There will be a picnic in Mr. Livingston Galt's pasture, one half mile west of Newport St., Mo. P. R. R., Franklin Co., Mo., on Friday, June 10th 1881. At which Hon. John Walker and H. Eschbaugh, master of Missouri State Grange, have promised to be present and deliver addresses. The citizens of Newport and vicinity extend a cordial welcome to all who may desire to come, and request you to bring your baskets filled and join us in having a good old fashioned Grange picnic. Speaking to begin about 10:30 o'clock a. m.

### A Worthy Deputy.

From observation and long experience we are led to believe that those to whom the above title can be applied in its fullest meaning are by no means as many as the real good of the order demands. At no time did the Grange spread as rapidly as when, in its early history, the Deputies were actively at work. Representing as each does the Master of the State Grange in his jurisdiction, he ought as far as possible labor to be as worthy a representative of the Order as the State Master himself. He is the nominal head and front of the Order in his county, and he should be at the head and front in all things.

He should know the "Declaration of Purposes" of our Order by heart.

He should have the Digest and all the laws of the Grange, State and National, at his fingers' ends.

He should be thoroughly and correctly posted in the unwritten work.

He should know all the latest work being done by the State and National Granges.

He should be the leader, the teacher, and the undoubted and unquestioned authority upon all things pertaining to the Order both within and outside the gates.

He should, while not at work on his farm, be studying out plans to make the order more active and effective in his county.

He should make periodical visits to all the Granges in the county, selecting the times of year, after corn planting, or harvest, or seeding, and in the winter when he can best spare the time. Have something to say to them when you visit them that will instruct, encourage and revive the interest.

He should invite two or three of the other real workers in the county to go with him on these visits, making a kind of missionary band.

He should, if he notices any errors or omissions in the work, any violation of law, correct the error kindly but firmly, pointing out the evils of wrong-doing in injuring the Grange and our whole Order. That by obeying the laws they will have more self-respect, and respect the Order more.

He should attend every meeting of his Pomona Grange, and occasionally the Pomona Granges of other counties.

He should read all the Grange papers he can possibly get hold of; should make a thorough study of the Order and what it is doing.

He should always inquire of Patrons from distant localities with whom he may meet.

"Is it well with you?" Show an interest.

He should be as earnest in his work and as active as some "workers" in the political parties who ride around and "see" every voter in a township or county, distributing documents, &c.

He should not use his office of Deputy to advance his own personal or private ends, political or otherwise.

He should stand by the "powers that be." Sustain the State Master and other officers in all their efforts to advance our cause.

He should never get discouraged, but "hope on, persevere ever." It is not all sunshine in the Grange or out of it; not all smooth sailing anywhere in this world, but a good cause and preserving effort will prevail.

He should set a good example, "not only will your members look to you for example, but those outside the gate will imitate you, imitate each act." Show by your work and actions that the Grange is all that it has been claimed to be.

We write this is no fault-finding spirit. We are well aware of the amount of self-sacrificing work that has and is being done by a noble band of workers, known as Deputies. We know that there has been, and is to-day almost entirely a labor of love, and we wish to impress a few thoughts for the good

of all, and would wish that Deputy anywhere in our land, whose eyes may fall on this page, would ask himself these questions: What is the condition of our order in our country? Have I done my whole duty? Have I proven to those good friends who recommended me for this position that I am worthy? Am I not responsible for the dull condition of the Order in parts of my country? Have I really tried to revive these dormant Granges? Can I, when my term expires, give a faithful account of my stewardship? Am I indeed a captain, a leader, a teacher, the State Master, do I deserve the title of worthy deputy?—Grange Bulletin.

The Grange is a silent but efficient educator, intellectually, and otherwise. It gathers up for its members all of the stores of experience of its members in their agricultural line. The social amenities and the lessons of higher morals are taught in its deliberations. A profitable spirit of enterprise is fostered. Intellectual truths of the first magnitude are disseminated; social and political economy are made plain and familiar. The narrow limits of ordinary practical life are enlarged, while broader and healthier views are inculcated. The members are made familiar with the methods of legislation and prepared for the more important duties of life—the vital relations of producer and consumer are more clearly defined, and farmers are to comprehend the fact, and rejoice in it, that they are farmers. There is no one, who has for a few years been a true patron, and attended faithfully to his obligation, but what will fully endorse what we say. The Grange is an educator, and a thorough one. It has shown its students where agriculturists have suffered waste in time and substance, and teaches how to avoid them. Are you willing to abandon an institution which has done so much for you?—Iowa Grange Visitor.

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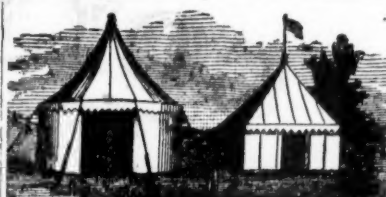
OUR WARRANTY.

We warrant the Acme used as a mower alone or reaper with dropper attachment, to be the best in use. If after a days fair trial, in the dust or mud, up or down hill, side of a hill, or level ground in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Flax, Clover, Timothy, Millet or any other grain or grass, the Acme does not do its work to your satisfaction, put it under cover, notify us, and we will receive it back and refund your money.

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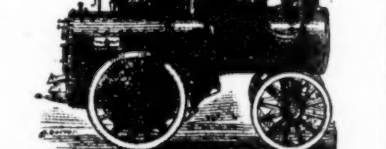
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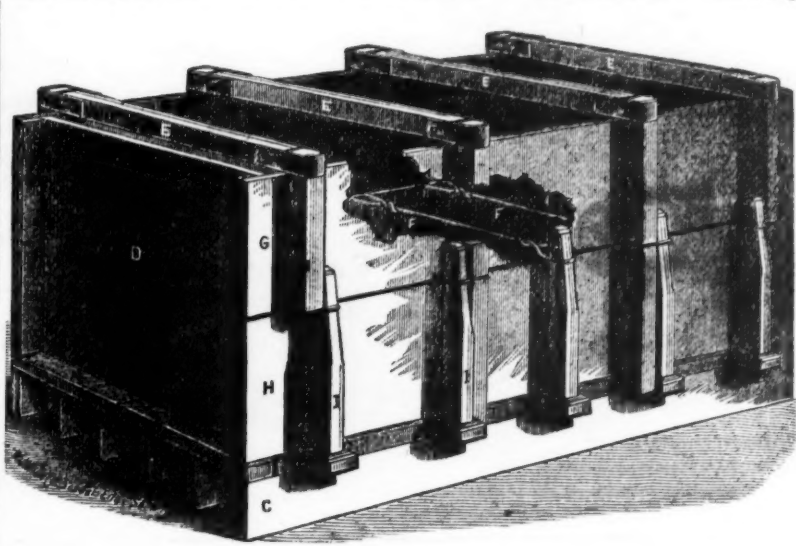
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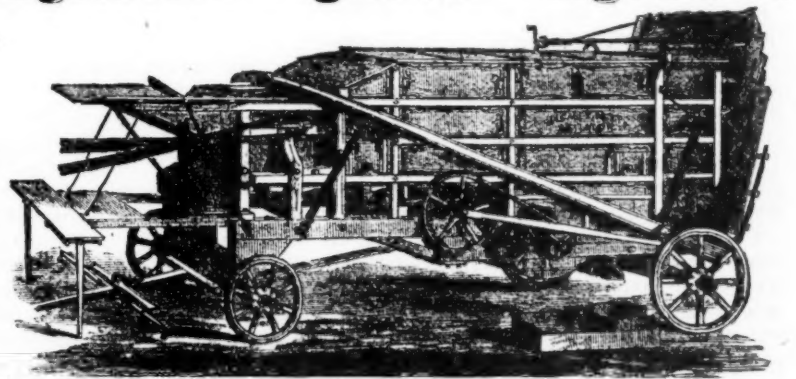
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## Horticultural.

Edited by George Husmann, Professor of Pomology and Forestry, Columbia, Mo. All communications for this department should be addressed to him as above.

## What Shall I do With My Catalpa Nuisance?

COL. COLMAN: Two years ago I bought of the Heikes Nursery Co., Dayton, Ohio, 1,000 catalpas, set them out four feet apart each way, and cut them off close to the ground as per directions from the company. They made an average growth of about five feet the first year. The second year they threw out dozens of sprouts, sprouting from the ground and sprouting all over. I stripped them off, leaving only the leading ones to grow, which, in full three-fourths of them, shot out in an oblique direction, making anything but a straight tree. This spring I cut some of the meanest ones off close to the ground, but all of them sprout again as bad as ever.

A year ago I bought a thousand speciosas from Douglas & Sons, Waukegan, Ills. They made a growth of three feet, and already give me the same trouble. The year-olds are an inch in diameter, and the 2-year-olds two inches, and from five to twelve feet high. As they are, they are a nuisance, and I am discouraged and disgusted, and feel like pulling them up and planting to corn. How would you recommend me to treat them? Will some of your readers please answer through the RURAL WORLD? I think would not warrant him to be the speciosa, but about two-thirds seem to be an entirely different tree, but equally hardy. EPH. SCHWARTZ, Stonington, Ill.

## Kansas State Horticultural Society.

COL. COLMAN: The eleventh semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society has been called at Winfield, Cowley county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 28th, 29th and 30th, 1881, in response to an earnest invitation of the Cowley County Horticultural Society. The Missouri Pacific (formerly the Missouri, Kansas & Texas), Union Pacific (Kansas Division), and Kansas Central railways have granted the following rates in fare, viz: All persons attending the meeting, having paid full fare going, will be returned at one-fourth the regular fare by presenting a certificate of the secretary of the society that they have been in attendance at the meeting. Said certificate will not be honored by any of the conductors, but must be presented at the ticket office of the railway companies, and a ticket obtained before going on train. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. will return at one cent per mile all persons holding said certificate, which also must be presented to the ticket agent, as above stated, before taking the train. Certificates of attendance will be furnished, on application, by the secretary of the society, during the meeting at Winfield. Pleasant accommodations have been freely proffered to all in attendance from abroad by the citizens of Winfield during the meeting.

You are cordially invited to attend the meeting, and aid in making the exercises both interesting and profitable to the horticulturists of the State. Specimens of fruit in season, wood-growth, flowers and garden vegetables of new and rare kinds, are requested for exhibition as evidences of the results of soil, and methods of treatment in localities, as such information is desirable, and frequently of great value, in the effort to develop the horticultural resources of Kansas, under our variable conditions. The progress already made, and the results obtained in the State, during so brief a period, are equal to that of any State in the Union, and it should be the determination of every class of citizens to add to its maintenance by every reasonable means. There is no greater blessing in store for any people than the attainment of a successful system of horticulture, such as will place within the reach of every man, woman and child the health-giving product of the orchard, the garden and the vine, the beauty and inspiration of lawns and flowers, and the shade and shelter of groves. To secure such a result is the aim and purpose of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and it most earnestly seeks and invites the co-operation of all earnest, intelligent and persevering workers.

To you the society appeals in behalf of your own interest in common with that of the State, to unite your efforts with those of the society by an attendance at its meetings. E. GALE, President.

G. C. BRACKETT, Sec., Lawrence, Kan.

## Horticultural Notes.

An extensive apple grower cultivates his orchard six or eight years after planting, and fertilizes with bone dust and wood ashes. Afterward the soil is sown to grass, and annually enriched with good stable manure as a top dressing or mulch. The trees are pruned late in the autumn or early winter, and in the spring the bodies of the trees are washed with a strong lye.

W. S. Carpenter, of New York, says: When the borer once gets into the wood he cannot be cut out with a knife. He must be punched out with an annealed wire. The idea of destroying the pest by driving a nail into the tree is preposterous. A simple remedy is to remove the earth for an inch or so the last of May, and wrap a sheet of brown paper about the trunk to the extent of one foot up. This will prevent the deposit of eggs.

In gardening, a most satisfactory substitute for bean-poles has been found, which is not only not expensive but a source of profit. Plant a sun-flower seed by each hill of beans, and the stock will answer the same purpose as the ordinary bean-pole, besides providing an excellent feed for poultry. Use for this purpose a mammoth variety of sun-flower seed, many of the flowers of which measure fifteen inches across the seed-bed.

Mr. Husmann: Do not know that I have anything of interest enough to trouble you with, but thought I would try, however, to fill up one little niche in your department. It don't seem to me that quite interest enough is evinced in fruit culture. At all times I like to see discussions, even if they approach sometimes to a little quarreling, as you once yourself expressed a preference for, rather than a stagnation of interest altogether. Why don't somebody come forward, Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones, and start something, if it is only an "apple of discord"? I am sure everybody would be delighted, and the editor would have something to do to settle the points. I know the Colonel is opposed to quarreling, and will be properly horrified at my suggestion, but then it is out of his department and he don't need to feel responsible.

Mr. S. Miller I think killed his pear tree with lime. I knew a fine, young apple tree once killed that way. I think lime, if strong, too severe for the bark, and if not strong, would be good for nothing.

Please inform me whether the Damson plum is ever found growing in a wild state? One of my neighbors has one they brought from below, which they call a Damson. It bears a small blue plum, exactly resembling the Damson, but the tree is rather small, scrubby and thorny. I have two sprouts or cuttings from it that I set out last fall, and I thought they would not live through the winter, but they did, and have even made new wood. They look wild and scrubby and have thorns two or three inches long.

We had a small sprinkling of peach blooms on the seedlings. Morello cherries were thinned out by the last frost in April. C. W. Hematite, Mo., May 31.

Thanks for the kind effort to "stir up" our sleeping correspondents. We hope the ladies will help us sometimes, as we think they ought to be fully as much interested in horticulture, as the gentlemen, for it comes right "home to them."

Most of the common Damson has been propagated from sprouts of the roots, and they are naturally a rather small, thorny tree, somewhat resembling, though superior to, the sloe of Europe. Your neighbor's are no doubt of this common stock, not as good perhaps, but harder than the Shropshire Damson, generally propagated by budding in nurseries. HORT. EDITOR.

## Total Prohibition Not Our Safety, But the Bible, the Best, True and Only Safety.

BY CHAS. B. SAUNDERS.

As long as we try to follow the good prophets and examples of the Good Book, we shall seldom stumble or go astray.

I must say my most worthy friend, Mr. Murtfeldt takes a great deal on himself, when he gives us his Solonic assertion that God has placed a curse upon wine, and an emphatic woe upon him that offers his neighbor drink, that is wine.

will no more give thy corn to be meat for thine enemies; and the sons of the stranger, shall not drink thy wine, for that which thou hast labored." Again, "And in the mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined." Now, again may I ask, where is the curse upon wine?

## About Plums.

If I appear to cling to the wine, Mr. Murtfeldt clings with a strong tenacity to the willful misunderstandings, and distortions of the Scriptures, and as long as he dares to do so, he will trip and stumble as he has repeatedly done in his arguments, and will always do so, again and again *ad infinitum*.

We all know that vegetation does not contain the ready-made actual alcohol, no more does the indigo plant contain the ready blue, nor the olive the fine and clear oil, nor the tough and raw grain of wheat, the tender and digestible loaf; but chemistry proves that all vegetation contains sugar more or less, the true mother of alcohol, and contains as well other useful and nourishing ingredients for the good and use of man, which he extracts by the best means in his power. Nature herself forms alcohol by the simple and natural process of decay—and what is decay? Nothing else but God's wisdom and command, had he in his infinite wisdom wished to curse and ignore the alcohol, he would have withdrawn the sugar from vegetation, but God thought otherwise, but gave us all his "creature" gifts to be properly used, not abused.

Did God create the savage lion and the poisonous deaf adder for the intentional destruction of man? No; but as a caution and warning that death lies lurking in his every path, so that he should be ready to meet it at all times, and that if man dares willfully to, too freely, humbly and abuse "God's creatures" and discard his commands and warnings, he shall suffer death by them, both in body and soul.

Why shall man allow millions of tons of grapes to rot and go to sinful waste, which God in his munificence has given him, when by the simple process of fermentation he can store up for future use, as a wholesome and nourishing drink. God has given man many other temptations, but does not justify man to prohibit them, because they are so by prohibitive laws, because if he did so and treated all alike, man would retrograde to the dark ages, and soon cease to exist; man must be treated as a man, and not as a nursing. St. James says: "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation, for when he is tried he shall receive the crown of life." Mr. M. cannot possibly prove, that after creating, blessing and giving man his "creature" gifts with one hand, that God should curse into flashes and withdraw the same with the other, what wine or alcohol can be compared for badness to sinful man? Look at the remorseless tyrant, the robber and extortioner of widows and orphans, the dreadful paricide! And still he is the "creature of God." St. Paul tells us in plain words, "For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving." Now, to settle the question whether alcohol or wine is the "creature of God," I shall quote his own very words, number 27, 28 (laws concerning sacrifices): "And the drink offering thereof shall be the fourth part of an hin for the one lamb: in the holy place shall thou cause the strong wine to be poured unto the Lord for a drink offering." Again, which makes it even plainer: "And their drink offerings shall be half a hin of wine unto a bullock, and the third part of a hin unto a ram, and the fourth part of a hin unto a lamb." What better proof does any man want that wine was created and is creature of God, the whole Scripture proves it over and over again. With many thanks to Mr. Murtfeldt, for quoting our Savior's words, "I came not to destroy, but to fulfill the law," does He not prove it by accepting bread and wine for His food and drink? Did he not turn water into "good wine," and drink the same to show us and set an example that it could be done without committing sin and abusing it? Did not Paul advise his dear friend Timothy to use a little wine for his health sake? Did he not caution the bishops, deacons, and also the aged women not to use too much wine?

Does not our Savior do His best to make us understand that He came to fulfill the law, and not to destroy it, when He was preaching to the Pharisees, in testimony of John? Does He not say to them, because they would not believe him, "For John, the Baptist came, neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say he hath a devil. The Son of man is come, eating and drinking, and ye say, behold a gluttonous man and a wine bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners." So Mr. M. can see for himself that Jesus came per contra of John, and that was "eating bread and drinking wine," and because He did eat and drink of the same kind and with the publicans and sinners, the Pharisees accused him of gluttony and drunkenness, but it was out of malice that they accused him of that; just for example, because I make, drink and defend the use of a little wine, Mr. Chas. W. Murtfeldt maliciously and falsely accused me of being a saloon keeper, a remorseless maker of a soul-destroying poison, and of clinging with a death grasp to my wine! How could Jesus have pleaded guilty to such charges? Does eating bread and drinking wine constitute gluttony and drunkenness? And, again, how could they "convince" Him of "sin"? Is the mere eating and drinking a sin? Did I plead guilty to Mr. M.'s charges? Can he convince me of committing sin, because I make, drink and use a little wine?

When I referred to the disciples of being accused of drunkenness, I did it to prove that "new wine was intoxicating and also, that it was the custom at that time to drink wine at their midday meal, the Pharisees proved the first and Peter the latter, had Peter thought himself justified in saying that "these men are not drunken," because they were the disciples of the Son of God, and were not allowed to drink wine, he would undoubtedly have said so, but he

gave the best reason so that Pharisees should best understand him.

It is very easy for Mr. Chas. W. Murtfeldt to say that my quotations do not because he cannot possibly disprove them, so puts in his most imperial plea of denial. But if he thinks he can disprove my above quotations, let him do so one by one, but let him do it with Scriptural truth and proof, but not with fanatical logic or scientific blasphemy.

Now there is another quotation from the Old Testament which Mr. M. entirely misunderstands relating to him that offers his neighbor drink, it is found in Habakkuk 2d c. 15th v., it reads thus: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle to him and maketh him drunken also, that thou mayest look on his nakedness." Now any intelligent person can understand what that means, it is not meant for the temperate and good person who gives his neighbor a little wine as a hospitable or good purpose.

Now in conclusion will say that I as well as the Rev. Dr. Crosby and thousands of others own that the disease of drunkenness is fearful, and that Mr. Murtfeldt's temperance propaganda's intentional cure is good, but that his physics is wrong and that is what we object to, but change your physics my friends, then we will all join you heart and hand in the good work, but we cannot possibly do so as long as you will persist in using your noxious physics of falsehood and Bible perversion; you all, T. A. preachers and Good Templars must respect our consciences and church rites, although you do bespatter our persons with your intemperate mud, you cannot accuse us of trying to force our wine down your throats, unless you are doing with your physics. We wish every man to act as his conscience dictates, but we all object to have our mouths closed by your gag of fanaticism; we again object to be clasped by our necks with a fanatical grip of an unjust bow, which you propose, and have our heads of faith and belief bent, ignored and sacrificed under the wheels of your remorseless Juggernaut Car of total abstinence.

## Timber Planting.

To make timber plentiful and to render our climate more genial we must reclothe all rugged, broken land and rocky crests, in fact, every acre that is not cultivated or is cultivated at a loss, with valuable forest trees.

First—All ravines and steep hill sides, all lay to rocky to be thoroughly cleared of stone and plowed, should be devoted to trees.

Second—Protecting belts of timber should be planted wherever buildings, orchards, gardens, &c., are exposed to cold, sweeping winds.

Third—The banks of streams, ponds, open ditches, &c., should be so planted with trees that they will be protected from abrasion by floods and rapid currents.

Fourth—All public roads should be belted by graceful stately trees.

We should preserve, improve, and extend our existing forests by keeping up a constant succession of young growing trees of the best varieties. To do this it is necessary:

First—To allow no stock to run in wood-lots for purpose of forage. This should be a rule inflexible and relentless.

Second—Young growth in forests should be thinned moderately and judiciously. Worthless varieties should be cut out and the valuable sorts trimmed up so that they will grow tall, forming trunk rather than branches.

Third—Timber should be cut with intelligent reference to future growth. Valuable trees that you wish to propagate should be cut in the spring. Those that you wish to exterminate should be cut in August.—Professor Lazenby, Cornell University.

## Meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen and Florists.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF DAYTON, OHIO, COMMENCING AT 10 A. M., JUNE 15TH, 1881, AND CONTINUING THREE DAYS.

Among the objects sought by the Association are:

The exchange and sale of nursery products, implements and labor saving devices. The exhibition and introduction of new varieties of fruits, trees, plants, &c. The cultivation of personal acquaintance of others engaged in the trade. The perfection of better methods of culture, grading, packing and sale of stock. To procure quicker transit, more reasonable rates, and avoid needless exposure of nursery products when in transit.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION.

1. Respectability of forwarders and importance of obtaining a uniform action by the different R. R. and transportation lines, when freight has been guaranteed by a responsible shipper.

2. The importance of careful handling and packing.

3. Insects injurious to nursery stock and best methods of destroying them.

4. Diseases, fungoid growth, &c., and remedies.

5. Best fertilizers, and how shall we obtain them.

6. New varieties of fruits likely to prove worthy of propagation.

Members, or others interested, are invited to prepare further questions desirable for discussion, and send or hand to secretary.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1881.

Opening Session, 10 A. M.

1. Organization; 2. Receiving new members; 3. Report of the treasurer; 4. Appointment of committees.

Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

1. Classification of freights, Geo. B. Thomas, Pa.; 2. Transportation, J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; 3. Discussion of above and other questions.

Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

1. Address of welcome, Mayor Hosier, of Dayton; 2. Response, by the president; 3. Readjustment of Vegetation, Pro. A. P. Morgan, of Ohio University; 4. Hybrids, Thos. Meehan, Pa.; 5. Discussions.

Thursday, 9 A. M.

1. Evergreens, Dr. J. A. Warder, North Bend, O.; 2. Reports on Amount and Condition of Stock; 3. Report of Committee and Election of Officers.

Thursday, 2:30 P. M.

Visit to the National Soldiers' Home, near Dayton.

Thursday, 7:30 P. M.

1. Market Gardening around N. Y. City, Peter Henderson, N. Y.; 2. Discussions.

Friday, 9 A. M.

1. Ornamental Planting, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; 2. Propagation of Apple and Cherry in the West, A. Curtis, Quincy, Ill.; 3. Propagation of Nursery Stock in the south, J. Van Lintley, of N. C.

Friday, 2:30 P. M.

Unfinished and miscellaneous business.

The Hotel house (headquarters) is one of the best hotels west, and has reduced its rates to members attending.

Those who are unable to attend this meeting, but wish to become members, or to continue their membership, will please remit the annual fee, \$2.00, to the president or secretary. This will entitle them to a copy of the proceedings of annual meeting.

A grand good time is expected. The National Soldiers' Home is, alone, worth a long trip to see.

Officers for 1880-81. President, N. H. Albough, Tadmor, O.; First Vice-President, G. B. Brackett, Denmark, Ia.; Secretary, D. Wilmot Scott, Galena, Ill.; Treasurer, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.

Executive Committee. S. W. Hoover, Dayton, O.; Geo. B. Thomas, West Chester, Pa.; E. A. Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., and president and secretary.

## The Poultry Yard

The French Way with Poultry.

La Basse-cour, a French journal specially devoted to the interests of the poultry yard, gives the following directions for insuring white, plump and tender poultry for the table, as obtained from a celebrated cook in the south of France: To get good weight and a delicate color, only meal from grain of last year's growth should be used in the fattening process, and the water employed for the mixing of the food should be mixed with salt in proportion of ten grammes to the litre (three-eighths of an ounce avoirdupois, to a quart of meal). Further, a quantity of coarse gravel should be added to the paste thus made, so as to assist the bird's digestive functions. Special care should be taken not to give them any heavy meal for at least twelve hours before they are to be killed, so that the intestines may be empty at the time of death, and the acid fermentation of their contents, which would otherwise ensue, and which facilitates decomposition, may be avoided. Nor should we be in too great a hurry to pluck them; if feathers are pulled out while the blood is still fluid, the vesicle at the root of each of them becomes engorged and the skin gets spotted. A fowl killed while digestion is going on, will hardly keep for a week. By attention to the above directions, they may be preserved for a fortnight in mild, wet weather, and for three weeks or more when it is dry and cold. A few pieces of charcoal put inside, will assist in preservation.

Scaly Legs.

For the benefit of several correspondents we send you the following: Scaly or scabby legs in fowls are caused by an acarus of louse, which infests the shanks and feet of the birds. The insect itself is very small—microscopic, in fact. The excrescence known as scale or scab is the accumulated results of the insect's operations, and consists of the dead bodies of the animals themselves and the debris they produce. The ailment is contagious, and will spread through a flock, but is seldom seen on birds less than one year old. A hen affected with parasites will communicate it to her brood by covering them in the nest, but the excrescence does not show for many months after the chick is inoculated. It shows worst on old fowls where the parasite has been long fixed. It is an unsightly, but not a serious or dangerous ailment. The cure is easy enough: Mix a little lard, sulphur and kerosene together in an old cup or tin can. Apply this ointment to the feet and legs of the whole flock with an old tooth-brush, rubbing it in well, but not hard enough to draw blood. In a very bad case a bandage should be applied to the shank and a portion of the ointment bound around the affected part. This may have to be repeated once or twice at intervals of two or three days, and it will cure the worst cases. Moderate cases need no bandaging; the thorough application of the ointment is sufficient. To make sure work the perches should be treated with a wash of kerosene and afterward smeared with the ointment. Old nests should be turned out and the boxes treated same as perches, and new nests made. Each fowl must be treated the same as if the disease showed on it, because those that associate together are exposed to the contagion and are probably infected whether they show it or not. This treatment will effectually eradicate the complaint.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

Profit from Hens.

We have been proving from facts drawn from experience during a period of about forty years, that it is profitable to keep hens for the eggs they will produce. But in order to make a profit by keeping hens, a person must understand the business and attend to it. The reason why so many farmers complain of the ravages that the hens make in the garden in summer and in the barn in winter, is because they take no care of them and furnish no house in which it is suitable for them to live. If the pigs should run at large, like the hens, they would be pests in the garden and corn crib as well as hens. Both need confinement in suitable enclosures, and then, if well fed and cared for, they will be a source of profit to their owners. A correspondent of the Homestead writes as follows on the profit of hens:

"Poultry keeping is properly a branch of farming, and has many times proved to be more profitable than any other stock a farmer can keep. The production of eggs is very profitable, if properly managed. By raising only chicks and hatching them out in March and April, the pullets will commence to lay about the first of October, and by providing comfortable quarters in winter, with the right kind of feed, will lay all winter. Any respectable hen will lay one hundred and fifty eggs in a year. A pullet beginning to lay Oct. 1, will lay six dozen eggs by the first of February, which will bring thirty-five cents per dozen anywhere in Connecticut. Before she is eighteen months old she will lay six dozen more at fifteen cents per dozen, amounting to three dollars altogether. The feed for the fowl for eighteen months will not cost one dollar, leaving a net profit of two dollars and a carcass worth from seventy-five cents to one dollar, besides."

The Hon. J. A. Deans' illustrated Lives of the James and Younger Brothers, published by N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, has reached a sale of 50,000 copies in ten months. The demand is wonderful. Book agents are reaping a rich harvest with it.

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## YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS

We send on trial for thirty days our Electro-Voltaic Belt, Bands, and Suspensorys, to young men and others suffering from weakness, nervous debility, lost vitality, lost manhood, and many other diseases. We guarantee speedy cure and complete restoration of manhood. Address with no delay.

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

## The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

For over 34 years Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment has been warranted to cure Grip, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating that they would not be without it even if it was 810 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25c and 50c. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York 4-2400.

Dr. Whittier, 619 St. Charles st., St. Louis, cures all impediments to marriage, blood diseases, etc. Moderate charges. Safe medicines. Pamphlet or consultation free. Call or write.

Carbolic Sheep Dip is the best. Address G. Millenrod & Co., St. Louis, send for circulars.

Over 165,000 Howe Scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Sellock & Co., general agents, St. Louis, Mo.

For sheep bitten by dogs and all open sores on animals, from any cause, use Stewart's Healing Powder; 50c a box.

## Strawberry—Raspberry.

Blackberry and Currant plants for sale at reasonable prices; all the leading varieties. S. M. SAMUEL MILLER, Bluffton, Mo.

## Sharpless, Longfellow and Warren

strawberries, three of the largest and best a fifty cents per dozen or \$3 per hundred. Address COLMAN'S NURSERY, St. Louis, Mo.

## Catalpa Seeds and Trees.

Best varieties. By mail or express, 17-5c for new price list and essay. J. C. TEAS, Columbia, Mo.

## Nursery of Mo. Agr. College

We are prepared to supply the trade with a fine stock of apple, peach, plum, pear, quince and apricot trees; also small fruits in variety at wholesale rates. Address GEORGE HUSMANN, Supt. Department Pomology and Forestry, Columbia, March 15th, 1881.

## American Grape Growing AND Wine Making.

By GEORGE HUSMANN. The author has tried to give all the latest experience in American grape growing and wine-making, gathered during a practice of over 36 years; and correspondence and sketches from many of the most eminent grape growers of other States, contained in the appendix, add greatly to the interest of the book.

Price, 15 cents. Illustrated and bound a cloth \$1.50, post paid. For sale by Orange Judd Co., New York, publishers, or by the author, GEORGE HUSMANN, Columbia, Mo.

## Geo. Husmann, Professor Pomology and Forestry.

G. C. Swallow, Dean Agricultural College.

## NURSERY OF THE Mo. Agricultural College, COLUMBIA, MO.



# THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

### NORMAN J. COLMAN.

# \$1 Per YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 606 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

There is a letter in this office for "Gertrude," which she can have, if she will send her address. Ed. R. W.

We would be glad to have more bee notes from our readers. This is a very interesting and profitable industry if properly conducted, but few of our readers take enough interest in the subject to write upon it. Let us hear from our honey producers oftener.

We had the pleasure of a call from D. B. Weir, horticultural editor of the *Prairie Farmer*. Mr. Weir spent several days in St. Louis, taking in the parks, Fair Grounds, races and other objects of interest. Mr. Weir is a practical horticulturalist of long experience in Northern Illinois.

The strawberry season in the vicinity of St. Louis will practically close the present week. Prices have been better maintained than in former years, owing mainly to the shortness of the crop about St. Louis, there being not more than a two-thirds crop, probably not more than a half crop.

Mr. D. Swigert of Kentucky, who bred Hindoo, and so many other notable flyers, will hereafter make annual sales of all the produce of his thoroughbred mares when yearlings. He says he has not the time to devote to training, and hereafter will not develop the speed of his colts and fillies. All will be sold.

Put off your contemplated removal to Arkansas till another year; or, if you have not thought of going there, take Punch's advice, and "don't" think of it this season. It isn't a good year to be encouraged in, there, as the locust worm having destroyed the stands of cotton on many plantations and locusts having put in a liberal appearance. We regret any discouragement to the southern farmer, but it seems to be a fact that condoleances will be about all the harvest that will be big in Arkansas in 1881.

We clip the above from the *Wisconsin Farmer*. It is unfair and unkind. Many of the people of Wisconsin are looking to Arkansas and Missouri for future homes. They are tired of the long, cold winters. They are practically laid up for repairs for six long months of the year, while in Arkansas or southern Missouri, they can work at farm work of some kind, if they feel disposed, every day in the year. Farmers can plow there nearly every day in the year. As big crops of corn, wheat, rye, oats, grass, &c., can be raised in those States, as in Wisconsin. If pasturage is saved for winter, or rye is sown in the fall, stock will keep in good order all the winter without other care. Hogs, cattle, sheep and horses can be raised at half the price that they can be raised in Wisconsin. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes, pears, apples and watermelons can be raised in the greatest abundance. The fruits ripen in advance of northern fruits, and are raised at great profit and sent north to feed northern people. All these inducements are drawing many people from their cold northern homes to those in a more favored climate. The statement in the above extract that "condoleances will be about all the harvest that will be big in Arkansas in 1881" is a gross misrepresentation, as already the St. Louis market has enjoyed the rich harvest of strawberries from that State, and the cotton, wheat, corn, rye and other crops are promising. The locusts which prevail, are not the devouring species, but the seventeen-year locusts which do little harm and they will soon disappear. Will the *Wisconsin Farmer* publish this statement, and do justice to the State of Arkansas?

COL. COLMAN: The wheat crop is almost an entire failure in this vicinity. I am satisfied that Pike county will not produce her seed. Corn a little late, but looking reasonably well. Oats and grass good, and pastures fine, but wanting rain. Chintz and potato bugs in abundance, and 17-year locusts without number. R. C. P., Pike county, Mo.

COL. COLMAN: Find inclosed check for advertising sweet potato plants, as per bill rendered. It is always with pleasure that I remit money to the *RURAL WORLD* for advertising. I always like to get value received when I pay out money, and nowhere does it pay me better to advertise than in the *RURAL WORLD*. I have had an unprecedented run on our plants this season, so much so that at times I have had to return orders unfilled, and, at this writing, have more orders on hand than I can fill, as all our own planting has to be done yet. Our wheat harvest will be on in a couple of weeks, but our harvest will be very light, hardly half a crop. Oats look well. The strawberry crop has been cut off by the drouth. They had a fine appearance for a full crop, but we did not get over a half crop. Will have a few raspberries and blackberries. No peaches here. The prospect for an apple crop is good, if nothing happens to them. They had a very full bloom, but heavy rains washed much of it off. Marissa, Ill. J. B. MATHEWS.

**Both Sides of the Picture.**  
EDITOR *RURAL WORLD*: How naturally do we all drift into errors? It seems that our first ideas of all things are erroneous, as much so as our first impressions as to the cause of day and night. From the very beginning our first notions are wrong, and we go through life, constantly accepting these first ideas as correct. The more familiar and common-place anything is, the more liable are we to be deceived. Often some expression, some proverb or motto, serves to mislead whole generations of mankind. Thus the expression, "Wisdom of our ancestors," "Wisdom of our hoary sires" was accepted and never questioned by us, until Bentham analyzed it and exposed its fallacy, by showing that our ancestors are the young and we are the hoary-headed, experienced elders. Money and wealth are confounded together; whereas, although of two individuals in the same community, he who has the most money may be the wealthier, yet money is not wealth to a nation, seeing that prices rise or fall, as money is more or less abundant.

Of two persons residing in a community, one rich and a spendthrift, the other poor but industrious and saving, how natural for us to say, "The extravagant rich man is a greater benefit to tradesmen than the toiling, frugal man." But the one consumes his capital, and there is the end; while the other adds to his, and increases his power to employ others and promote trade in many channels. The one becomes a burden on society in time, whereas the other becomes a pillar of State and benefactor of thousands.

It is well for us to stop and closely investigate all generally received opinions, taking not anything for granted. We say, because we are taught to say it by designing men, that "the American farmer is prosperous, his condition enviable above that of farmers anywhere in the world." Let us see for a moment. Nearly all the farmers in our region of Missouri have about 160 acres of the most productive land on earth, many of them have from 320 to 640 acres. Manuring is never thought of, not being necessary when a hundred bushels of corn per acre can be produced every year, and has been produced on the 25th year of continued cultivation. Also, with the advantages of steam and water communication and ocean telegraphy, a farmer on the Missouri river has almost the same opportunity in the best markets of the world that the French or English farmer has. Travelers who go to Europe, return and offer us a comparison between the day laborers of European countries and our own "well-heeled farmers," and tell us to thank God and our government that we are not as these other men. But how stands it as between these European landholders of from 100 to 640 acres, and our own farmers? Bear in mind that they have to put many dollars worth of manure on their ground per acre ere they can get one dollar back. Let the comparison be made between laborer and laborer, and landlord and landlord. The European owner of the same number of acres is incalculably better off. He is making money and has been for half a century. His improvements are really magnificent. He occupies the land his forefathers held for the most part.

Our American farmer has enough to eat and to spare. He sometimes burns his corn for fuel. But that is the end of his advantages. He is told to be thankful he has plenty to eat, and is not starving like the European—day laborers and tramps. Unthinkingly he acquiesces and thanks God and the national Congress for his blessed condition. He is in debt and getting more so. Soon he must leave his farm, as did the occupant before him. In spite of the wondrous changes of the last few years, whereby he has been given almost the same markets as the European (manuring considered, he has even a better market), he is still a land hunter, as were his forefathers of the eastern forests. As to his advantages otherwise, where are they? His improvements are poor. His home is a mere shell—not a splendid mansion filled with all the comforts and luxuries of life, as it ought to be. He is taxed to the utmost and enjoys no luxuries. He cannot afford a good barn and house both. Outside of Ireland there are no renters in Europe that are not better off than the average American landlords, for all our farmers are, in fact, landlords. If you ask me why this is, I can only point you to a small rocky unfertile region of our nation, occupied by about three million of people. Quoting the language of one of the orators of these people on a late occasion, I say, "When I stand upon this rock bound coast, a desert by nature, and behold the countless millions on millions of wealth here accumulated; when I behold the innumerable splendid valleys, the lordly palaces and the ten thousand evidences of wealth and refinement here collected; when I behold the vast numbers of mighty factories, and hear the roar of their machinery as they turn out millions of dollars worth of commodities, and see the tens of thousands of busy operatives—I am amazed at the genius of your people."

Now, if the orator had said, "I am amazed at the cunning of your people, who have by congressional legislation succeeded in transferring all the profits of the labor of several million farmers

of the west from the homes of the producers and piled it up on these desert shores"—had he said that, he had said what is the truth.

Yes, we see the countless wealth piled up at some few points and admire—but we do not see the tens of thousands of robbed and ruined homes, scattered over hundreds of thousands of square miles. HOLT.

Oregon, Mo., June 1.

**More Peach Crop Failures.**  
The southern journals, says the San Francisco Bulletin, speak of many failures of the peach crop in sections usually regarded as safe. In the southwest, through Arkansas and northern Texas, the crop may be called a nonentity. Missouri cannot furnish many this year to the St. Louis markets. Michigan orchards have suffered. A prominent Delaware peach buyer states that the whole State cannot ship away 40 car loads this year. Trees have not bloomed in many places. Queen county, Maryland, will have about a quarter of the usual crop. Georgia and Florida claim good prospects. The Hudson river peach orchards have not suffered. Georgia peaches will be in the market by June 20th.

This brief statement should prove encouraging to peach planters in California. Devastated peach orchards seldom recover. The tree is sensitive, and when badly diseased, had better be dug up. Then, too, the land on which a peach orchard has grown is less suitable for a new orchard. Fresh soil is usually better. A certain rotation in orchards is as desirable as a rotation in field crops. Where stone fruits grew plant apples, pears, figs and similar fruits. California foothill lands must raise the peaches to fill the cans to supply the world's markets. The demand will keep well in advance of the supply. Let the school-boys plant peach pits, and bud them.

COL. COLMAN: Will you be so kind as to inform me where I can procure a few Italian Queen bees and artificial comb and at what price for cash? By answering the above in next issue of *RURAL WORLD*, you will much oblige a subscriber. Your's Truly, W. W. STELL, Paris, Texas.

Remarks: Any of our readers who are posted can answer.

**Farm Items.**  
Brazil now imports \$80,000,000 worth, and exports \$90,000,000. She takes from the United States \$8,000,000 and sends us \$39,000,000.

Congressional influence has evidently gone up in the market. At any rate Col. Fred Conkling says the sugar ring paid as much as \$100,000 for a single congressman.

At Harkness' Bazar, Philadelphia 33 head of Jerseys sold for \$11,345, an average of \$343.75 per head. At Nashville, Tenn., May 18, 35 head of the same kind of cattle sold for \$11,955, an average of \$341.27.

All good articles are imitated and Higgins' English Salt is no exception. Several brands of so-called sifted salt are now offered, but grinding up panscale and then sifting it with the salt is not the Higgins' Process by a great deal.

The champion bee-keeper lives (very appropriately) in Beeton, Cal., and bears the not unfamiliar name of Jones. In the year 1879, from 300 colonies of bees he obtained 75,000 pounds of honey, and in 1880, from four hundred colonies he obtained 20,000 pounds, worth \$2,000, and the latter was a bad year for honey. During the latter year he obtained 600 new colonies from the 400, and commenced 1881 with 1,000 colonies of bees, valued at \$7,000, independent of the cost of the hives. Mr. Jones says he will clear at least \$10,000 this year, unless some unforeseen accident occurs.

The Avery & Murphy shorthorn cattle sales, at Port Huron, Mich., on the 18th and 19th of May have been advertised in our columns. There were 71 head sold for Avery & Murphy, at an average of \$330.42, and an aggregate of \$23,800. At the same time 33 head were disposed of for J. P. Sanborn for \$9,045, and 19 for J. B. Birkett for \$2,650, making the grand total of \$35,505 for 123 head of stock. The highest figure realized was for Aldridge Duchess 10th \$7,525. Aldridge Duchess 2nd fetched \$7,000. The sale is reported to have been badly managed. Kentucky purchasers took \$28,420 worth.

Lorillard's Iroquois, an American horse, won the English Derby, bringing nearly \$2,000,000 to the pockets of the owner. Archer, the jockey, states that he could easily have won by three lengths. The crowd was immense, among the spectators being the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. Iroquois was bred by A. Welch, of Chestnut Hill, Pa. He will now be a prime favorite for the Ascot and Goodwin cups, as he is the first horse from this side of the Atlantic that won even a place in the greatest of English races.

The annual sale of yearlings at Prekness, the farm of M. H. Sanford, near Lexington, Ky., resulted in the sale of thirty-eight head of get of Virgil, Glenelg, Monarchist, Ten Broeck, and other good sires. Eighteen colts sold for \$17,050, the average price per head being fully \$947. Of these eighteen there were seven by Glenelg and they brought \$9,240; five by Monarchist sold for \$2,600; two representing the great Ten Broeck passed under the hammer aggregating \$810, and lastly a Bay Wood and a King Lear declined to \$800 each. The average on filly was a fraction over \$400, the full amount for twenty head of these disposed of being \$8,025. It appears that three of the twenty in question were by Glenelg, and they sold for \$905. The seven by Virgil sold for \$3,550, and the ten by Monarchist for \$3,470. Thus we have \$25,075 as the entire sum for the thirty-eight head disposed of. Most of the purchases were by Colonel Bruce for James R. Keene.

light scratch, put in the seed, and tread in the soil is the perfection of this plan. The seed is near the necessary air, just covered so as to be clear of the light, and yet so tightly pressed against the earth that it can easily suck in all the moisture it wants. Of course to a great many good gardeners there is nothing new in treading seed in with the feet, but we venture to say that there are thousands who have heard of the good plan for the first time, solely through Mr. Henderson's efforts to place the matter before them.

The emigration to this country, this year, is unprecedented. A short time since over 13,000 landed in New York in three days. Over 90,000 arrived this year up to May 1, nearly 30,000 more than for the same time last year, and more than the entire immigration for the years 1876, 1877 or 1878. Many of them bring considerable property with them, and one week one German-American banking house in this city paid out over \$100,000 in bills of exchange to the steamerage passengers on only three German steamers.

—What is to become of the Sunday school children who have committed to memory chapters of the New Testament? Have they got to give the choros back? Some of them have grown to manhood with these chapters concealed about their persons, in their mind, and they can't stop business now to learn the new fangled Testament. And will they get to heaven on the old back number? This thing is becoming complicated.—Peck's Sun.

—Walt Whitman lectured in Boston a few evenings ago, and has since announced that he will read his poems there, but not until next fall. This will give even the lame plenty of time to get out of town.—Norristown Herald.

## The Markets.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1881.  
FLOUR—Sales: 150 bbls at \$3 40, 47 at \$3 50, 150 at \$4 30, 18 at \$4 80, 135 at \$5 30, 130 at \$5 40, 85 at \$5 60, 120 on Etrk at \$5 75.

RYE FLOUR—Firm at \$6 25 in first hands.

CORNMEAL—Firm. Sales: 3,600 bbls city on orders at \$2 85 @ 2 90 delivered.

WHEAT—Medicanean: No 2 \$1 11, No 3 \$1 05, No 4 \$1 04.

CORN—No. 2 white-mixed 46c, rejected 40c.

OATS—Poor white at 36c, prime mixed at 39c.

RYE—Prime \$1 00.

HAY—Dull. Strictly prime timothy at \$12 @ 15.

HEMP—Undressed \$80 @ 90, dressed \$145 @ 155, huddled tow \$50 @ 55.

BALING STUFFS—Quote jobbing rates: Bagging 2 lb. jute, 10 @ 10 1/4 c. flax mixed 9 1/4 to 9 1/2 c. hemp twine 14 1/2 @ 15 c. iron ties \$1 75 to 1 50.

WHITE BEANS—Sound clean country \$2 00 @ 2 25; eastern—in demand—medium \$2 40 @ 2 45.

CHERRIES—At \$1 50 @ 2 50 per 6-gallon case.

NEW APPLES—Red June and early harvest at 75c per 1/2-bu. box.

STRAWBERRIES—Home-grown in shipping order at \$2 75 per 6-gal. case. A few lots from southern Missouri at \$1 25 @ 1 50 per 6-gal. case.

ORANGES—Messina \$5 50 @ 5 75, Imperial \$6 @ 6 50 per box.

LEMONS—Messina \$3 50 @ 4 00, repacked Palermo \$3 25 @ 3 50 per box.

BANANAS—Sell on orders at \$2 @ 3 50 per bunch.

POULTRY—We quote: Chickens—Hens \$2 50, mixed \$2 25 @ 2 50. Ducks and turkeys not wanted.

GAME—Snipe \$2 50. Duck: Mallard \$2 50, teal \$2 50, wild pigeons \$1 00.

SALT—Domestic at \$1 10 @ 1 15, and G. A. at \$1 25 per sack.

POTATOES—Old: Early rose 30c, peerless 70c, peachblow 75c. New at \$4 50 @ 5 per bri for choice.

ONIONS—New choice at \$2 10 per bu.

CABBAGE—At \$4 50 @ 5 00 per crate for choice.

TURNIPS AND PARSNIPS—\$2 75 per bbl for turnips, and \$2 for parsnips.

GREEN PEAS—Choice at \$5 per bbl and \$1 75 per bu. box.

CUCUMBERS—Selling at 30 @ 40c per dozen.

SORGHUM—Prime at 30 @ 33c.

HONEY—Strained dull at 8c, comb at 10 @ 12c.

SQUASH—Dull at \$1 @ 2 50 per bbl.

TOMATOES—Bermuda \$1 25 per peck.

RASPBERRIES—Missouri at \$5 per 6-gallon case, Arkansas at \$4 50.

BUTTER—Prices easier all around under a light demand. Improvement in both quality and supply of nearby make together with the low prices of westerns are depressing effect on the market.

WE quote good to choice creamery 19 @ 22c; good to choice dairy 15 @ 18c; extra nice, a shade over medium grades, dairy 11 @ 13c; nearby make, poor to choice, 7 @ 12c.

CHEESE—Quiet. Full stock 10 @ 13c; good to choice, part skim, 6 @ 8c; poor, part skim, 2 @ 5c.

EGGS—Steady at 10 @ 10 1/2 c.

WOOL—Walter, Brown & Co., Boston, quote: Missouri, fine, 24 @ 27c; medium 27 @ 30c; coarse, 22 @ 24c; medium combing, 28 @ 30c; Kansas—Fine (good), 28 @ 29c, ordinary, 19 @ 22c; medium (good), 27 @ 29c, ordinary, 23 @ 25c; coarse (good), 20 @ 25c, ordinary, 17 @ 20c.

CATTLE—We quote: Export steers \$6 00 @ 6 15, good to heavy steers \$5 50 @ 5 90, medium to fair steers \$5 00 @ 5 35, fair to good steers \$4 75 @ 5 00, fair to good feeders (1000 to 1100 lbs) 4 90 @ 5 25, native cows (common to choice) \$4 00 @ 4 25, common to choice native oxen \$3 50 @ 4 50, good to choice corn-fed Texas steers \$4 50 @ 5 15, medium to fair corn-fed Texas steers \$4 00 @ 4 40, inferior to common mixed \$3 35 @ 3 75, milch cows with calves \$18 00 @ 45 00, veal calves \$4 00 @ 5 00.

HOGS—We quote: Light shipping \$4 75 @ 5 15, Yorkers \$5 60 @ 5 70, coarse to good heavy packing \$5 40 @ 5 85, good to choice heavy \$5 85 @ 6 00.

SHEEP—Common to fair clipped \$2 75 @ 3 25, fair to good clipped \$3 25 @ 4 40, good to choice clipped \$4 @ 4 65, stock sheep \$2 @ 2 50. Lambs per head \$1 50 @ 3 25.

HORSES.

Plugs—\$30 to 60

Horses for farm work, extra, 110 to 125

Saddlers, extra, 75 to 90

Saddlers, extra, 100 to 120

Streeters, extra, 90 to 110

Streeters, extra, 110 to 135

Drivers, extra, 120 to 140

Drivers, extra, suitable for C. & M. use 120 to 140

Heavy draft, plug, 120 to 140

Heavy draft, plug, 120 to 140

Heavy draft, extra, 140 to 160

15 hands, 4 to 7 years old, \$120 to 130

15 hands, extra, 130 to 150

15 hands, plug, 130 to 150

15 hands, extra, 150 to 160

**Excelsior Reaper Repairs.**  
J. A. Field & Co., Eighth and Howard streets, St. Louis, have purchased of the assignees of the manufacturers of Excelsior reapers and mowers the entire stock of repairs, and are prepared to furnish at once any repairs needed for these celebrated machines at lowest price. Send to them for price list.

**Why Wear Plasters?**  
They may relieve, but they can't cure that lame back, for the kidneys are the trouble, and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action—and at the same time regulates the bowels perfectly. Don't wait to get sick, but get a package to-day, and cure yourself. Either liquid or dry—for sale at the druggists.—Binghamton Republican.

**Buy the Improved Howe Scales**—acknowledged the best made. Borden, Selleck & Co., general agents, St. Louis, Mo.

## The Live Stock Breeder.

**Breeding Stock for Exhibition.**

EDITOR *RURAL WORLD*: The time has arrived when men that intend to exhibit stock at the different fairs, have commenced to prepare them, and this is the way they do it: They go into their herd and select the choicest animals—those which ought by all means to be kept for breeding purposes—then the stuffing process commences. Everything they can be made to eat that will fatten is given to them. They are washed, rubbed, blanketed, greased, stubble sheared, or given any other treatment that is considered necessary to load them with fat, attract attention, and obtain a premium. The fattening process is carried to the same extent it would be, if they were designed for a fat stock show.

Is this the way to treat blooded stock, whose sole object is to improve the stock of the country? No. For by this treatment any amount of the very best stock is made hopelessly barren. Does this fine display in the show ring give a correct idea of a man's herd or flock at home? No. A breeder may make a fine display with a few animals in the show ring, and his stock for sale at home may be of another grade entirely.

I have had some experience with these showmen of high repute. Seeing their prize winning animals at the fairs I have ordered of them, after being assured that their stock at home was equally as good—of course, they did not wish to sell their show herd—and received stock, which was not as well bred, or as good individually as those I was selling at the same time for one-half the money. There is a scale of desirable points for all kinds of blooded stock, that all good breeders know and acknowledge; yet these points seem to be entirely ignored in the show ring. The standard of excellence there seems to be fat.

In my correspondence I am often asked the question, "Will I see your stock at the fair?" No, gentlemen, never until the fair associations will rule out all over-fed and barren animals, and give the breeders a fair chance to exhibit their stock in good, thrifty, breeding condition.

I am gratified to see that the editors of nearly all the best agricultural papers in the country are taking the same view of the subject, which I have always had. Go on with your good work, gentlemen. You will triumph in the end. K. H. ALLEN.

St. Charles county, Mo.

The Live Stock Journal has on its editorial staff one of the best judges and breeders of Shorthorns in the country, and in answer to the question, "Are Shorthorn cattle hardy," that journal replies: Yes, as hardy as any other breed in existence; and if properly reared with abundant feed, not even the common scrubs of the country are more so. Whatever slight delicacy is ever found is owing to keeping them up in cold weather in too warm stables, in too close yards, and feeding too high, especially with an Indian corn. To make bullocks, both male and female, should have no more grain or meal than is necessary to keep them in full, steady growth. Oats, wheat-bran, or shorts, mixed with one-fourth Indian meal, is best for this purpose, together with a little cotton-seed meal. Roots also of various sorts are excellent, as they tend to soften the hay or straw in the stomach, and render it more easily digestible, like grass in summer. During this time they should have ample open air space for exercise, except in cold, stormy weather; then alone they need be sheltered. It is proved that if the dams of all kinds of domestic stock, from horses down to pigs, are reared as above, their offspring, from birth up, are harder than such as are dropped from those more tenderly kept and more highly fed. It is especially necessary that bulls, designed to be sold and turned out among the wild cows of the great western plains, should be hardly bred and reared.

A Western editor sends the following story of his dog, in which he says: "My dog is a beautiful Gordon setter, and has been so well trained that while the carrier is delivering papers on one side of the street, Bob, the dog, delivers on the other. He receives his papers folded, half a dozen at a time, and going to the first place, lays the whole bundle down, and then picks it up, all but one, and so on till they are all gone."

A scientific society in Paris has condemned oleomargarine as a substitute for butter. It is claimed that the fatty particles are absorbed in the organism in a state of emulsion, and that the absorption of the margarine will not be so favorably effected as that of butter. Another ground for condemnation is that the substitute in the hands of some manufacturers is liable to be adulterated and made unwholesome by the use of impure fats and vegetable oils that are difficult to digest.

**Pleuro Pneumonia Among Cattle.**  
The following bill has recently passed the Illinois Legislature and become the law relating to this disease.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that the Governor of this State is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint a competent veterinary surgeon, who shall be known as State Veterinarian or inspector, and whose duty it shall be to investigate any and all cases of contagious or infectious disease among domestic animals of the bovine species in this State, which may be brought to his notice by a competent veterinary surgeon or practicing physician in the locality where such infectious or contagious disease may exist, and it shall be his duty to make visits of inspection to any locality where he may have reason to suspect that contagious or infectious disease may exist.

SEC. 2. In all cases of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in this State, the State Veterinarian shall have authority to order the quarantine of infected premises, and in case such disease shall become epidemic in any locality in this State, the State Veterinarian shall immediately notify the Governor of the State, who shall thereupon issue his proclamation forbidding any animals of the kind among which said epidemic exists, from being transported from said locality, without a certificate from the State Veterinarian showing such animals to be healthy. In case of epidemic, as aforesaid, the State Veterinarian shall order the quarantine of infected premises, and shall order the slaughter of diseased animals thereon, and in cases of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, he shall, as hereinafter provided, order the slaughter of all cattle upon the premises which have been exposed to contagion, but before doing so he shall call in consultation with him two (2) reputable veterinarians or practicing physicians residing within ten (10) miles of the infected premises, and shall not order the slaughter of any animals not actually diseased without a written order signed by one (1) or both of said veterinarians or practicing physicians.

SEC. 3. Whenever it becomes necessary, as herein provided, to order the slaughter of animals, the State Veterinarian shall notify the nearest justice of the peace, who shall thereupon summons three (3) disinterested freeholders of the neighborhood as appraisers of the value of such animals; said appraisers, before entering upon the discharge of their duty, shall be sworn to make a true and faithful appraisal, without prejudice or favor. They shall, after making their appraisal, return a certified copy of their valuation to the justice of the peace by whom they were summoned, who shall, after entering the same upon his record, and making an endorsement thereon, showing the same to have been properly recorded, return it, together with the order of the State Veterinarian, to the person or persons owning live stock ordered slaughtered.

SEC. 4. Whenever the Governor of the State shall have good reason to believe that such disease has become epidemic in certain localities in other States, or that there are conditions which render such domestic animals liable to convey disease, he shall thereupon, by proclamation, schedule such localities, and prohibit the importation of any live stock of the kind diseased into this State, unless accompanied by a certificate of health, properly signed by a duly authorized veterinary inspector. Any corporation or individual who shall transport, receive or convey such prohibited stock, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each and every offense, and shall become liable for any and all damage or loss that may be sustained by any party or parties, by reason of the importation or transportation of such prohibited stock.

SEC. 5. If any person or persons who shall have upon his premises any case of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, and shall fail to immediately report the same to the State Veterinarian, or if any person or persons shall willfully and maliciously obstruct or resist the State Veterinarian in the discharge of his duty, as hereinbefore set forth, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either charge shall be fined not less than fifty (50) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), for each and every such offense, and upon conviction a second time shall, in addition to the above named fine, be liable to not less than



The State Veterinarian shall have at his disposal the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), to be expended in disinfecting infected premises and other incidental expenses connected with his work. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the State Treasury, to be paid as hereby provided out of any sums not otherwise appropriated.

STOCK NOTES.

Mr. Rozenczow will take about 1,500 head of cattle to the Pan Handle.  
Frank Wilson is on the road for Kansas with 1,800 head belonging to Wright & Wilson.

Gunter & Munson have purchased a herd of 5,000 head of cattle, which are now being driven to the Pan Handle.  
The Journal's good friend, Jas. F. Evans, has a bunch of 800 cattle on the trail for his ranch in the Pan Handle.

Ike Cloud and Jeff Aber of Gainesville have bought the Yarrowbough stock in the Pan Handle, consideration \$25,000.  
N. A. Graham, Chas. O. Joline and Floyd Shock have bought the McCann stock of cattle in Young county for \$5,000.

James A. Proctor, of Wise county has sold his ranch in Knox county to Mr. H. Greathouse, who has gone out to receive the cattle.

Mr. M. O. Lynn has delivered to Shattuck Bros., under contract at Palo Pinto, 755 tons and three. The cattle will be driven to Kansas.

Henriette Shield, James Merchant and son returned last week from the Southwest, where they purchased 3,500 head of beef steers.

At Grand View, Johnson county, last week J. J. Smyth sold 100 beef cattle at \$4 per head; and F. M. Westbrook, at \$30 per head.

The total number of cattle driven this season via Fort Griffin to May 20th, was 104,144 head. For the time, 3,984 horses were driven over the same trail.

Casey, Adair & Salmon have purchased about 4,300 head of stock cattle, which they have placed on their range in Mitchell and Tom Green counties.

Up to the present time this season 3,243 head of horses have passed this county from southern Texas en route to Kansas and other northern markets.

Mr. G. C. Driggers of Bowie county has just delivered a herd of 300 mixed cattle near Pilot Point to Mr. G. W. Moore of Jack county, at \$10 per head.

Henrietta Shield, Odem Brothers arrived home some days ago from southwestern Texas. They have four thousand head of young cattle, steers, on the trail.

Mr. G. W. Moore has 1,000 head at Pilot Point, of which 500 are beefs, which he is taking to his ranch in Jack county. The cattle were bought in eastern Texas.

The Henriette Shield has information to the effect that Scroggins & Wiley have sold their herd to the Matador company, Ranch on Tongue river with about 500 head.

Mr. E. M. Ford, of Ford and Leonard, Hunnewell, Kas., is on the road taking 15,000 head of horses, nearly 3,500 head of cows, three and four. W. C. Anderson is in charge of the cattle, which will be ranch in the Territory near Hunnewell.

The Red Fox Ranch (T. T.) corresponding of the Caldwell (Kas.) Commercial, writing May 16th, says: "Following herds have passed here: Owen & Bennett, 440 horses for Nebraska. Will Lawrence 195 cattle for Caldwell. Scott & Wootter, 1,040 beefs, 500 head of calves, bound for Caldwell.

The cattle drive on the Fort Worth trail to date, aggregates 48,550 head, exclusive of several large herds lying near the city at this time. These cattle are going mostly to Dodge City and Caldwell, Kansas, and a few to other points further north. Owing to the severe winter the drive is delayed much more than usual. We think this number will be doubled before the drive is over.

Pryor & Hobson (Ike T. Pryor and brother of Austin and Geo. H. Hobson of Pueblo, Col.) have about 12,000 head on the trail. Of these 1,200 are stock cattle from Falls county, and will be ranch in the firm in Colorado. Three herds are on the western trail, included in which are 1,500 beefs and three for Hunter & Evans, camp supply; 3,000 for ranching on King Fisher creek in the Territory south of Caldwell, 2,000 twos for ranching near Fort Elliott. These cattle were in the countries gathered west of Austin.

The attendance at the sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Belle Meade was estimated at over one thousand persons. Eleven colts and fillies, by Bonnie Scotland, brought an aggregate of \$21,000. Nineteen colts and fillies, by Great Tom, brought an aggregate of \$16,445. Four others, by John Morgan, Enquirer and Germantown swelled the total aggregate to \$38,530. A brother to Luke Blackburn was bought by Phil Dwyer, of Brooklyn, for \$7,500. A brother to Gledelia was bought by William Conner, of New Orleans, for \$5,000.

The past week shows but little change in the relative packing operations compared with the preceding week, but there was a continued decrease as compared with corresponding time last year, the returns indicating a total at western points of 125,000 the preceding week, and 200,000 during corresponding time last year, making a total of 1,155,000 hogs from March 1st to date, against 1,810,000 a year ago, or a decrease of 655,000. Values of hogs have been fully sustained during the week, and seem likely to hold up well in the future.

Chinatti Price Current.

Paralysis of the hind quarters in pigs is sometimes caused by inflammation of, and consequent effusion upon the animal marrow, causing pressure and loss of nerve power. Sensation and power of motion may often be restored by the application of a mild irritant to the loins. Turpentine or a thin paste of mustard rubbed upon the loins over the spine generally leads to a cure. It is brought on by colds and damp quarters, or exposure to cold rains, and is more frequent

in young pigs than old ones. A chill will sometimes produce it very suddenly.

Our friend "Cal," Sugg of Gainesville, who recently sold his extensive herd to Messrs. Stevens & Worsham and Ikard, instead of retiring from the business is fast becoming one of the cattle kings of the west. He has recently purchased the following well known stocks: From T. H. Wilson & Bros., ranch Mud Creek, Ind. Ter., 7,000 head at \$10 a head for stock cattle and \$21 for beefs; from Russ Washington, ranch in Ind. Ter., 8,000 head at \$9 per head for stock cattle and \$20 for beefs. From Mrs. E. Emberson 2,000 head, at \$12 per head. From Mr. Ike Cloud his half interest in about 9,000 head, belonging to the brother of Mr. Sugg and Mr. Cloud, paying \$20 for beefs and \$12.50 for stock cattle. All the above stocks to be counted out and delivered within the next ninety days. These purchases make Mr. Sugg the owner of about 20,000 head of No. 1 Indian Territory cattle, included in which there are about 10,000 head of very fine three and four year old steers that Sugg offers to deliver in Kansas, Indian Territory or at Gainesville, Texas, at reasonable figures. See his advertisement in another column.

—Texas Live Stock Journal.

The supply of hogs has fallen off considerably from last week, and prices have improved daily, showing an advance of fully 30 cents per 100 lbs. for the week. Trade has been active and the demand strong, both from local and eastern buyers for all grades with the single exception of Texas and Indian most fed hogs, which are dull and neglected. St. Louis packers refuse to buy them at any price, and they are generally shipped to points further east where they are not so well known. Western shippers to this market say that feeders are more independent at present, in regard to prices, than ever before. They are willing to sell their hogs at \$5, but no less, and except the shippers can afford to come to their terms they refuse to sell. The past three years have been favorable to the farming interest; they are financially in good condition, and have more influence in regulating the value of live stock than for several years. Besides this, it is much more profitable at the present price of corn, to feed it to hogs or cattle than to sell it in any other way. The farmers are growing rich, and begin to feel the power that independence brings. At a late meeting of the Directors of the St. Louis Canning Co., it was decided to run the works this summer to their full capacity.

—Short Rib, St. Louis Correspondent Cincinnati Price Current.

The Shepherd.

Edited by E. M. Bell, of Brighton, Massachusetts, to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Scoured Wool.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: Dear Sir,—At the recent session of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association, several of the members who had sheep shorn at the public shearing, gladly availed themselves of the generous offer of Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, to have such fleeces as the owners might desire, scoured by a professional scourer and report in detail the result. I send you herewith a condensed tabulated report of the result of their labor, taken from very elaborate detailed reports which have also been sent me by Walter Brown & Co. In the name of the wool growers of Missouri, I say, "thanks gentlemen."

J. C. GILL, Secretary Mo. W. G. A.

OWNER.		BREED.		Number of name of Sheep.		Age of Sheep. years.		Age of Sheep. days.		Weight of Fleece when sheared.		Clean Wool.		Shrinkage lost.		Average value per lb. of wool.		Average value per lb. of carcass.		Mon- ney received.	
R. W. Geary.		Mer. Ewe.	do.	71	372	3	1	305	15	15	13 1/2	14	9 1/2	62	726	19	73.10	4	64.00	3	230
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## The Home Circle.

### IN MEMORIAM.

ARTHUR H. ANDERSON, SON OF COL. THOMAS ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS. DIED, JAN. 24 1881.

The angel, Death—has passed  
Another wanderer to his fold.  
Another storm—tossed, weary one,  
Has passed beyond the gates of gold.

For him, no more the living way  
Shall be obscured by clouds or drass.  
His faltering steps no more shall stray  
Beneath the shadow of the cross.

But guided by a Saviour's hand  
Through pearly gates which stand ajar,  
He enters that eternal land  
Where many mansions are.

There shall no sorrow ever come  
Within that blessed, pure retreat—  
"There shall be no more storms or snow,  
No weary, wandering feet."

Beyond all storm-clouds, dark and drear;  
Beyond the reach of pain or loss,  
His steps have found a refuge sweet  
Beyond the shadow of the cross.

A FRIEND.

### A Letter from Semper Fidis.

There seems to be a "leap-year move" afoot. Well, let it float to the remotest corners of the earth, and envelop the entire race. Here is, for one, a pen that never shall falter in sweet woman's cause. By nature's law she has the sacred right to choose her bosom consort; then let not man's perverted customs interfere. As it is, a woman often weds a man she does not love, or loves too little, else be stigmatized "old maid," and thus, the stream of love so weak and small, ripples at every pebble, like the brook, when in its natural state it would, like the majestic river, sweep o'er the boulder huge, nor stop to heave a sigh. When his wife no longer charms his soul, a man can divert himself with other scenes; but she, poor creature, must stay at home, tied to a man she loathes. Oh, heavens! what anguish fills her soul. Chained, Prometheus-like, to a loathsome rock, while fond regrets and blasted hopes gnaw at her heart, the very excuse of her life, and still she cannot die.

Could an angel endure all this, and still be sweet and charming? But for her children's sake she plods along more dead than living. Oh, maternal love! how sweet! how pure! how holy!!! More sacred than life itself; and yet, how much abused! Oh, word of holy magic, Mother! God's purest and divinest gift to man. Think! oh, gentle reader, how much thy mother has undergone for thee, and love her. With woman's natural instincts to engrave herself upon the one she loves, how seldom would err, she if allowed full scope; but hedged about on every side by stiff, unnatural customs, thus made a puzzle to herself and all mankind, deserves she not our pity more than blame?

March, 1881. SEMPER FIDUS.

### Aurora Springs, Miller Co., Mo.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Nothing, perhaps, has awakened such an interest in this section of the country as the discovery of the new, famous, medical springs in Miller county. So many are using the water and with such beneficial results, that this interest is rapidly increasing.

Until recently no particular attention of care has been given them. But since so many have here been cured of old chronic diseases an effort is being made to accommodate, in some degree, the numerous visitors who come here, seeking health. The springs, which are three in number, have been enlarged and cleaned out, the woods cleared up, lots laid out, and a town started. A store-house is being built, and arrangements made for accommodating patrons. The owners of the land on which the springs are situated, are accommodating, and doing all that could be reasonably expected. The town is laid out, and lots are for sale at ten dollars each per front and five dollars per back, each lot containing one-quarter of an acre of ground. A park has been laid out, and reserved for the benefit of the town, and the intention is, as rapidly as possible, to improve and beautify the grounds.

Of course, strangers will want to know first what the water will cure. So far it has proved exceptionally good for chronic sore eyes, or any running sore of any kind of a scrofulous nature, cancers, rheumatism or bald heads, answering in most cases as a specific. Several children who have had running sores on the head and body, have been completely cured by drinking and having the diseased parts washed in the spring waters, and it is no exaggeration to say that in no case where the waters have been used any length of time, have they failed to do good.

As to location, the springs are about five miles southwest from Pleasant Mount, in Miller county, and are at the foot of Rocky Bluff, twenty feet high; they are all situated close together, but are strong enough to furnish water for medical purposes for thousands. The water is clear, bluish in color, and if allowed to stand a short time a thin scum comes over the top; in taste it is slightly bitter, styptic, and seems inclined to draw the lips, something like after eating alum.

So strong is the belief in the curative powers of these waters that persons readily come from Versailles, California, and other places, and haul the water back where it is sold at good remunerative prices. In Versailles, the county seat of Morgan county, are a large number who are using this water regularly, and are receiving great benefit. It would be too tedious to the general

reader to attempt to give in a short article like this the names of the different parties, and the various diseases for which the water is now being used. But the evidence is beyond reasonable dispute that it has benefited a large number, and the reputation of its wonderful curative powers is growing rapidly. New patients are coming every week. We are willing to give all the information possible, and so are all the people living in the neighborhood, to any who are afflicted.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

### Letter from Glen.

DEAR FRIENDS: Being very desirous of forming your acquaintance, and knowing of no way by which to accomplish this desire, except by self-introduction, I will endeavor to give you some information in regard to myself.

My friends tell me I am rather on the pigmy style, but in my own estimation I am as large as most ladies. As my friends and myself will never agree, I will tell you just how large I am, and you can decide for yourself whether I belong to the race of giants or pigmies. I measure in height 5 feet 3 inches, boast of 105 pounds of flesh, wear No. 2 shoe, 6½ glove, and never fail, when I have opportunity of so doing, to display both foot and hand to best advantage. My face (how shall I describe it?) is neither long nor round, but between the two shapes; complexion is dark, but free of freckles; mouth, which is rather large with red kissing lips, is filled with teeth of which I am so proud that I display them as often as possible, by never allowing an opportunity of laughing to pass unimproved. My nose (which, by the way, is my bug-bear) is ever looking upward. Eyes are dark brown, and are sad or merry, angry or loving, according to the various moods in which I indulge. I arrive at last to my crowning feature, my hair; it is very dark, almost black, soft and wavy, and measures nearly four feet in length. I am of a merry—but I am not going to tell you anything about my nature. You may find that out the best way you can.

Bon Ami, I am indeed most happy to form your acquaintance. Hope when we come to know each other better, I may be allotted a place among your circle of friends. It is a great pleasure to me to meet with a reading and thinking mind. I eagerly catch the pearls of wisdom, as they fall from the lips of such, and store them away to enrich my own mind. As I have read but little and have failed to fill my soul with knowledge, I can't hope that my friends will be benefited by intercourse with me, unless it be the pleasure awarded them for good they have done in feeding the hungry soul—for wisdom is to the soul what sunshine, water and earth are to the plant. Without it, how much is man above the brute creation? He is as the beast of the earth, he knows nothing of the true happiness of life. He passes through the world as regardless of the pleasure derived from its beauties, as if he was destitute of sight or perception. Wisdom, oh, precious wisdom! thou art indeed "the olive that springeth from the heart, bloometh on the tongue, and beareth fruit in the actions." You wish us to tell you of books that we have read that were worth reading. I will tell you of one that I never get tired of reading. I think from the tone of your letter, you would like it also. It is Harvey's Meditations. I don't think I ever read a book, written in a purer and more elevating style. The language, while simple, is perfectly sublime. My favorite of these essays is the one "On the Higgs." It seems to carry my soul so far above my earthly surroundings, wafts it to realms above, where I hold sweet communion with beings pure and holy. I have been reading several works recently. "Farm Legends," by Carleton, I do not like much. It is a little above Mr. and Mrs. Spoonendyke, however. "John Ploughman's Picture, or Plain Talk to Common People," contains a great many solid truths, but the language is rough to the cultivated ear. This is by Spurgeon. "Europe Through the Eyes of a Chinese Philosopher," by Goldsmith, is interesting. But, dear Bon Ami, I have been talking to you so long, I am afraid your friends will think me uncourteous.

Fifty-seven, I would like to shake hands with you. We agree exactly on the slang question. It always makes me feel rather chilly to hear a nice pretty girl using slang. Do not understand that I approve of it in any one, for I think it abominable. But it sounds worse from lips that look like they were made to praise their Creator. I have long since wished that writers would cease to use foreign words, and only such words as we can all understand.

Dear friends, I enjoy all of your letters very much, and feel that I have been benefited by their contents. But for fear I will become tiresome, I will cease my chatting. However, I must tell you one thing before ceasing: I have a tongue and like to use it. GLEN.

Oxford, Miss.

PRE-HISTORIC ARIZONA.—Right here, where Prescott now stands, can be traced the walls of an ancient city, and if we are to judge from the wearing down of mountains and the covering of earth that has always hidden the buildings from being traced, we should say that many thousands of years have passed since the people who once inhabited a prosperous city, where now stands Prescott, the most beautiful village in Arizona, took their departure or became extinct. That a large and flourishing city once existed here, there can be no doubt, as the evidences are proof positive, and deny contradiction. Very often relics are taken from excavations of great depth, and we are inclined to believe that the former inhabitants of Arizona were

a curious but a somewhat civilized race. Again, the geologist and antiquarian have a rich field for study in Arizona, for go where you may you are continually treading on the homes and graves of a race of whom nothing is known, other than that they lived in houses and had large buildings of worship.—Prescott Miner.

### A Letter from Bon Ami.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE: I attended a strawberry festival given by the ladies of one of our churches a few evenings since. Everything was elegant. I will not describe anything; description is not my forte. The first object which attracted my attention was "Jacob's well." This was attended by a fair Rebecca. The applicants for drinks had this question put to them: "Why did Jacob weep when he kissed Rebecca?" Now I had heard the old story about a fair lady's giving a traveler a drink of water; but I had not heard why he wept when he kissed the lady. I supposed the reason why was given in the Bible, and when the question was put to me I was badly embarrassed—I did not want to say that I was unacquainted with the Bible, but how was I to keep from showing my ignorance? Well, I will tell you: I did not keep from doing so, and the young lady seeing my embarrassment, told me that my answer must be original, as none was given in the Bible. I then stammered out some rough words which the kind young lady put into the more elegant form of "for want of appreciation." I found afterwards that the answers given by different gentlemen were such as these: "Because she bit him," "because he couldn't do it again," (which, by the way, isn't true, because, if a man can kiss a lady once, he can generally do so again), "Because her nose was—," "Because she had been eating onions," etc.

Perhaps the real reason was this: It is said that when Xerxes reviewed his magnificent army, he wept because he knew that not one of his millions of men would be alive in a short period. So Jacob when he felt the rapture of the "first kiss of love," knew that in a few years at most, all his happiness would be turned into sorrow.

Now while on the subject, a few additional words may be said about kissing. Without attempting to show why, I will say that a young lady has no right to distribute her kisses promiscuously among her gentlemen friends. But we all, to be frank, kiss our cousins and sweethearts, and we are, I hope, prompted by no impure motive. I cannot see any impropriety in the practice. Kissing, perhaps, is not altogether platonic. If our motives were angelic, may be we would not want to kiss at all, but we are not angels quite. The best young men want to kiss their betrothed now and then, if not often.

A gentleman and lady are engaged. The lady wants her lover to kiss her, but does not say anything about it; the gentleman wants to kiss the lady, and does say something about it. Should she kiss him? Certainly. How much? Just enough to make him happy, but not enough to make him sick. There's an eternity of happiness in "the first kiss of love." But it is said by those who oppose all kissing that a man, after he has kissed his betrothed, may break his engagement, and boast of what he has done, to the detriment of the lady. The being that engages himself to a lady to betray her—well I know no words which will convey a faint idea of his hypocrisy, villainy and depravity. Not a drop of noble blood courses through his veins. All other crimes are as nothing by that of deception. The lady should thank heaven that she did not marry the accursed wretch. The man who would boast of having kissed a lady to whom he had been engaged, would commit the most heinous crime it is possible to think of. The lady who cannot trust her lover enough to kiss him should not for a moment remain engaged to him. The man who cannot, in safety, be trusted that much, will surely never make a good husband.

The compliment of Lloyd Guyot, in naming the city such writers as Xenon, Nina, Fifty-seven, Alberta, and others, is appreciated.

Will not our friend, Lena, visit us again? Let us hope, too, that she will engage in a little talk with us occasionally, instead of writing learned articles. We like the articles of course, but we enjoy the conversation of such women as Lena and Idyll too much to be willing for them to write essays.

Mutatio Nomine is absenting himself a long time. Mon cher Ami, why do you not write us sometimes.

Lloyd Guyot wants us to debate the question "Is man influenced more by the divine or the civil law?" Here's my argument: "Some are, most aren't."

BON AMI.

### A Letter from Garland.

Many days' checkered shade and sunshine have rolled into the great gulf of the past, (but not oblivion) since I asked permission to frequent the Home Circle, and now to all those who gave me a cordial reception, thank you. During my absence I have several times been spoken of by members of the Circle. It is indeed gratifying to know that though absent I am not forgotten, but kindly remembered still.

Lillie of the Valley, it would be a temptation to give a clue to my whereabouts, if I thought you would accompany the dog, but I should not like Miss Nina to discover me if she had that gun with her, for I am afraid of a gun in the hands of a lady—it is dangerous even without lock, stock, or barrel, for she will use the ramrod. To which State did that friend go?

Miss Daisy Dell, that needs make no difference, if that type-setter did make you say a bon bon to me, for I am sure I would enjoy a sugar plum if I was accorded the happy privilege of eating it from your own dainty fingers. Are Lackland's eyes brown? I imagine they are. I would like very much to get his photograph. Do you think he would give me his picture if I were to ask him? Miss Daisy you wish to hand me over to the tender mercies of Miss Nina, and Schoolman—if I am a bachelor. They have not any, if I am to judge from the manner in which they

receive me. They would not look at me, but no doubt they were entertained by handsomer men than I, and more intellectual too, but none would or will appreciate their gentlemanly manners, and sweet smiles more than I.

Miss Nina, is Cousin Charlie a relative of yours? I have an idea that you are acquainted with him even if you are not related, also that he has mild expressive hazel—almost blue-eyes and light hair, and is about six feet tall. Am I correct?

Come often Paulus, I like to hear you talk, no doubt you and I would be warm friends if we knew each other intimately. What has become of Tom Howard and Mutatio Nomine and many others, last but not least Ella Carpenter? Or is she like Marietta—in coat sleeves, and are those coat sleeves worn by Cousin Charlie?

Idyll are you off to the springs; or why the cause of your absence? I hope you will come often, let us hear of some of the acquaintances you form at the springs—especially those of the Home Circle. I would like so much to know each member of the Circle personally.

GARLAND.

### ELOQUENCE.

Eloquence was not regarded by the ancients as a gift, says the American Cultivator, but as the result of long and profound study, painful and continued practice, combined with an unyielding will. It was only after a probation of half a lifetime that the orator could hope to sway his countrymen from the rostrum in the Roman forum. By such a course of study Demosthenes conquered his natural defects, and acquired a power over the minds of men never surpassed. Cicero and Isocrates produced, by the fame came and elaboration, those beautiful orations in whose logic the keenest intellect can find no flaw, in whose melody the acutest ear can detect no discord. With the ancients, we say, therefore, that eloquence was an art. But there is an eloquence of nature that far surpasses the most successful effort of the schools. There is a deep eloquence in thunder tones of the ocean when its fury strands navies; there is an eloquence that speaks to the heart in the music of the forest, the flutter of leaves, the rush of the cataract; and the children of nature, prompted only by these teachers, often surpass the eloquence of the schools. Every one remembers the speech of the Indian, Logan, quoted by White. When the Indian Pash-ma-ta-ha was asked about his parentage, he replied: "I had no father, no mother; the lightning rent the live oak, and Pash-ma-ta-ha sprang forth!"

It is of eloquence as of a flame, it requires matter to feed it, motion to excite it, and it brightens as it burns, or, as Webster said, it must exist in the man, the subject, and in the occasion. The supposition that eloquence consists in long and labored efforts is erroneous; like art it is more pliable when concentrated. The reply of Rebecca to Rowena, "Lady, I shall never wear jewels more!" and the "Do it" of Julia in "The Hunchback," are examples of this. The eloquence of Napoleon was of this character. At the battle of the Pyramids his single speech, "Soldiers, from the summit of yonder pyramids twenty centuries contemplate you this day!" was worth fifty harangues. The order of the day at the battle of Trafalgar, "England this day expects every man to do his duty," is another example. The reply of Gen. Miller at Lundy's Lane, when directed to storm and take the British battery, "I'll try," was full of eloquence. Who can forget the words of Garibaldi to his Roman legion? "Soldiers, what I have to offer you is fatigue, danger, death; the chill of the night air; the heat of the burning sun; no lodging; no provisions, forced marches, dangerous watch posts, and the struggle of the bayonet against batteries. Those who love freedom follow me!" "That is the most glorious speech I ever heard in my life," said the enthusiastic Kossuth when inciting his own followers.

The American people are deservedly famous for their eloquence. The speeches of such men as Webster, Calhoun, Clay and Everett full reported would fill volumes, and hardly a discourse could be pointed out unworthy of the ancient orators we have named. With us eloquence shines not only in the Senate, but in the pulpit and at the bar. Every day elicits language which will bear the test of critical examination, and every school exhibition displays something of true oratory. Eloquence, when carried to its highest perfection, when refinement or study are added to the natural gifts of mind and person, is one of the most powerful levers by which society is commanded. It overturns thrones, revolutionizes nations, arms and controls legions, and changes the whole aspect of the world. At the bar it wields the power of life and death; in the pulpit it fashions and directs the soul.

The question of the adulteration of foods is attracting considerable attention of late, and should be pushed forward, until consumers are protected against impurities that not only take their money, but without doubt in thousands of instances their health and life. A late report gives the amount of so-called vinegar, sold and used in Boston each year, at about 3,000,000 gallons. Of this, an inspector declares, less than one-tenth is pure apple juice, the rest being a villainous decoction of molasses, glucose, acetic acid, sour ale, lager beer, distillery slops, &c. Nor is this all. Such substances as oil of vitriol and other mineral acids are used. One cent's worth of sulphuric acid is sufficient for the manufacture of four gallons of vinegar. Fifteen hundred barrels of this kind was lately seized in one lot. We hope that any of our readers who have been in the habit of buying the "white wine" and other fine-looking vinegars, will bear in mind that, as with the wine cup, death lurks within. Better pay fifty cents per gallon for what you know to be pure cider vinegar than get the other for nothing.

KEEPING EGGS FRESH.—A poultry fancier writes as follows to the Farmer's Review: The common mode of keeping eggs among farmers is either to pack them in straw, sawdust, chaff, or bran, none of which ways will keep the eggs fresh any length of time as they will perish. You can find some method that will entirely close the pores of the egg, and keep them closed. My plan was simple and not at all expensive: I melted together tallow and nutmeg fat, then took wing feathers of the fowl and greased every egg, being careful to replace them in the same position as at first, and keep them in a dark and damp place. By this method you can at any time sell to the grocer or private family fresh eggs, as they do not lose their flavor or weight.

### THE FIRST PIANO IN A MINING CAMP.

BY SAM DAVIS.

In 1858—it might have been five years earlier or later, this is not history for the public schools—there was a little camp about ten miles from Pioche, occupied by upward of 300 miners, every one of whom might have packed his prospecting implements and left for more inviting fields any time before sunset. When the day was over, the men did not rest from their labors, like the honest New England agriculturist, but sang, danced, gambled and shot each other, as the mood seized them.

One evening the report spread along the main street (which was the only street) that three men had been killed at Silver Reef, and that the bodies were coming in.

Presently a lumbering old conveyance labored up the hill, drawn by a couple of horses, well worn out with their pull. The cart contained a good-sized box, and no sooner did its outlines become visible through the glimmer of a stray light here and there than it began to affect the idlers. Death always enforces respect, and even though no one had caught sight of the remains, the crowd gradually became subdued and when the horses came to a standstill the cart was surrounded. The driver, however, was not in the least impressed with the solemnity of his commission.

"All there?" asked one.  
"Haven't examined. Guess so."  
The driver filled his pipe and lit it, as he continued:

"Wish the bones and load had gone over the grade."

A man who had been looking on stepped up to the man at once.

"I don't know who you have in that box, but if they happen to be friends of mine, I'll lay you alongside."

"We can mighty soon see," said the teamster, coolly. "Just burst the lid off, and if they happen to be the men you want, I'm here."

The two looked at each other for a moment, and the crowd gathered a little closer, anticipating trouble.

"I believe that dead men are entitled to good treatment, and when you talk about happening to see a corpse go over a bank, all I have to say is, that it will be better for you if the late lamented ain't my friends."

"We'll open the box. I don't take back what I've said, and if my language don't suit your ways of thinking I guess I can stand it."

With these words the teamster began to pry up the lid. He got the board off, and then pulled out some old rags. A strip of something dark, like rosewood, presented itself.

"Eastern coffins, by thunder!" said several, and the crowd looked quite astonished.

Some more boards flew up, and the man who was ready to defend his friend's memory shifted his weapon a little. The cool manner of the teamster had so irritated him he had made up his mind to pull his weapon at the first sign of the dead, even if the deceased was his worst and oldest enemy. Presently the whole of the box cover was off, and the teamster, clearing away the packing, revealed to the astonished group the top of something which puzzled all alike.

"Boys," said he, "this is a pianer."

A general shout of laughter went up, and the man who had been so anxious to enforce respect for the dead, muttered something about feeling dry, and the keeper of the nearest bar was several ounces better off by the time the boys had given the joke all the attention it called for.

Had a dozen dead men been in the box, their presence in the camp could not have occasioned half the excitement that the arrival of that lonely piano caused. By the next morning it was known that the instrument was to grace a hurdy-gurdy saloon, owned by Tom Goskin, the leading gambler in the place. It took nearly a week to get this wonder on its legs, and the owner was the proudest man in the State. It rose gradually from a recumbent to an upright position, amid a confusion of tongues after the manner of the tower of Babel.

Of course everybody knew just how such an instrument should be put up. One knew where the "off hind leg" should go, and another was posted on the "front piece."

Scores of men came to the place every day to assist.

"I'll put the bones in good order."

"If you want the wire tuned, I'm the boy!"

"I've got music to feed it for a month."

Another bought a pair of blankets for a cover, and all took the liveliest interest in it. It was at last in condition for business.

"It's been showin' its teeth all the week. We'd like to have it spit out something."

"Alas! there wasn't a man to be found who could play on the instrument. Goskin began to realize that he had a losing speculation on his hands. He had a fiddler, and a Mexican who thrummed a guitar. A pianist would have made his orchestra complete."

One day a three-card monte player told a friend confidentially that he could "knock any amount of music out of a piano, if he had it alone a few hours to get his hand in." The report spread about the camp; but, on being questioned, he avowed he didn't know a note of music. It was noted, however, as a suspicious circumstance, that he often hung about the instrument, and looked upon it longingly. Like a hungry man gloating over a beefsteak in a restaurant window. There was no doubt this man had music in his soul, perhaps in his fingers' ends, but did not dare to make a trial of his strength after the rules of harmony had suffered so many years of neglect. So the fiddler kept on with his jigs, and the greasy Mexican pawed his discordant guitar, but no man had the nerve to touch the piano. There were doubtless scores of men

in the camp who would have given ten ounces of gold dust to have been half an hour alone with it, but every man's nerve shrank from the jeers which the crowd would shower upon him should his first attempt prove a failure. It got to be generally understood that the hand which first essayed to draw music from the keys must not slouch its work.

It was a Christmas Eve, and Goskin, according to his custom, had decorated his gambling-house with sprigs of mountain cedar, and a shrub whose crimson berries did not seem a bad imitation of English holly. The piano was covered with evergreens, and all that was wanting to completely fill the cup of Goskin's contentment was a man to play the piano.

"Christmas night and no piano pounder," he said. "This is a nice country for a Christian to live in."

Getting a piece of paper he scrawled the words:

£20 Reward,  
To a Compliant Pianer Player.

This he stuck up on the music rack, and though the inscription glared at the frequenters of the room until midnight, it failed to draw any musician from his shell.

So the merry-making went on; the hilarity grew apace. Men danced and sang to the music of the squeaky fiddle and worn-out guitar, as the jolly crowd within tried to drown the howling of the storm without. Suddenly they became aware of the presence of a white-haired man crouching near the fire-place. His garments, such as were left, were wet with melting snow, and he had a half-starved, half-crazed expression. He held his thin, trembling hands toward the fire, and the light of the blazing wood made them almost transparent. He looked about him once and awhile as if in search of something, and his presence cast such a chill over the place that gradually the sound of revelry was hushed, and it seemed that this waif of the storm had brought in with it all the gloom and coldness of the warring elements. Goskin, mixing up a cup of egg-nogg, advanced and remarked cheerfully:

"Here, stranger, brace up! This is the real stuff."

The man drained the cup, smacked his lips and seemed more at home.

"Been prospecting, eh? Out in the mountains—caught in the storm? Live-ly, night, this!"

"Pretty bad," said the man.

"Must feel pretty dry?"

The man looked at his streaming clothes and laughed, as if Goskin's remark was a sarcasm.

"How long out?"

"Four days."

"Hungry?"

The man rose up, and, walking over to the lunch counter, fell to work upon roast beef, devouring it like any wild animal would have done. As meat and drink and warmth began to penetrate the stranger, he seemed to expand and straighten up. His features lost their pallor, and he grew more and more content with the idea that he was not in the grave. As he underwent these changes, the people about him got merry and happier, and threw off the temporary feeling of depression which he had laid upon them.

Presently his eye fell upon the piano.

"Where's the player?" he asked.

"Never had any," said Goskin, blushing at the confession.

"I used to play when I was young."

Goskin almost fainted at the admission.

"Stranger do tackle it, and give us a tune! Nary man in this camp ever had the nerve to wrestle with that music-box." His pulse beat faster, for he feared that the man would refuse.

"I'll do the best I can," he said.

There was no stool, but seizing a candle-box, he drew it up and seated himself before the instrument. It only required a few seconds for a hush to come over the room.

"That old coon is going to give the thing a rattle."

The sight of a man at the piano was something so unusual that even the faro dealer, who was about to take in a fifty-dollar bet on the tray, paused, and did not reach for the money. Men stopped drinking with the glasses to their lips. Conversation appeared to have been struck with a paralysis, and cards were no longer shuffled.

The old man brushed back his long, white locks, looked up to the ceiling, half closed his eyes, and in a mystic sort of reverie passed his fingers over the keys. He touched but a single note, yet the sound thrilled the room. It was the key to this improvisation, and as he wove his chords together, the music laid its spell upon every ear and heart.

He felt his way along the keys like a man tracing uncertain paths; but he gained confidence as he progressed, and presently bent to his work like a master. The instrument was not in exact time, but the ears of his audience, through long disuse, did not detect anything radically wrong. They heard a succession of grand chords, a suggestion of paradise, melodies here and there, and it was enough.

"See him counter with his left," said an old rough, enraptured.

"He calls the turn every time on the opposite end of the board," responded a man with a stack of chips in his hand.

The player wandered off into the old ballads he had heard at home. All the sad and melancholy and touching songs, that come up like dreams of childhood, this unknown player drew from the keys. His hands kneaded the notes; he felt like dough, and squeezed out the tears as from a wet sponge. As the strains flowed one upon the other, they saw their home of the long ago reared again; they were playing once more where the apple blossoms sank through the soft air to join the violets on the green turf of the old New England States; they saw the glories of the Wisconsin maples and the haze of the Scottish hills, the white cliffs of the Briton, heard the sullen roar of the sea as it beat upon their memories vaguely.

Then came all the old Christmas carols, such as they had sung in church thirty years before; the subtle music that brings the glimmer of wax tapers, the solemn shines, the evergreen, holly, mistletoe and surprised choirs. The remorseless performer planted his final stab in every heart with "Home, Sweet Home."

When the player ceased, the crowd slunk away from him. There was no more revelry and element left in his







**Rescued from Death.**

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for its attention of our readers. He says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there, the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years.

"I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will be induced to take DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it had done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists.

**Cabinet Organs.**

There are numerous firms through this country who advertise Cabinet or Parlor Organs, claiming superiority from facilities of manufacture, when in reality they never were manufacturers of any portion of an organ, and are simply agents and middlemen for firms who dare not, owing to the inferior quality of their instruments, advertise over their own names. It is a well-known fact that the United States leads the world in the manufacture of Organs in quality of tone, excellence of mechanism and beauty of design, and no manufacturer stands higher in every respect than the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, whose manufacture is now the largest in the world that ships direct. This enterprising gentleman was the first to offer the music-loving populace an opportunity to purchase direct of the manufacturer, thereby saving the public the enormous profit of agents and middlemen. He has made many liberal offers and has never failed to keep every promise; and more, we have yet to receive the first complaint from any of our readers who have dealt with him. His last and greatest offer outstrips all others, and is an evidence of his unparalleled success. The Beethoven Organ is the most brilliant and powerful musical combination ever perfected, and its superiority over all other organs is attained by the valuable Patent Stop Action held only by Mr. Beatty. The reader should bear in mind that the "Beethoven," which is shipped on one month's trial, has 27 Stops, 10 full sets of Golden Tongue Reeds, and is in every respect and detail the finest instrument in the world. The price at which the Beethoven is offered, \$60, which includes stool, book and music, will bring it within the reach of everyone. It is important that any one desiring one of the Matchless Organs should order and remit at once by a Postoffice Money Order, Bank Draft, Registered Letter or Express prepaid. Nothing is saved by correspondence, as the orders of this particular style are coming in so rapidly that the capacity of the Beatty Manufacturing is being tested to its utmost, and cash orders very naturally take preference on order books. The feature of this great offer, viz.: to refund money sent and pay all freight charges if the instrument is not as represented. In not this sufficient guaranty of the fair dealing of May or Beatty?

**Of Interest to Fruit Growers.**

Often again we hear complaints from fruit and vegetable growers, that the money they receive from the commission men, on the sale of their goods, is in amount far from what was expected and in many cases so small as not to pay for the labor of gathering and shipping. It is owing to these continued complaints that a new venture has been made in our city of which we are pleased to note. It appears that the extra expense attending the sales of fruits and vegetables arise in a great measure from the custom of commission men having to pay large sums of money to the middleman, who goes out soliciting consignments; and as these sums have to be made out of the sales on the shipments, the returns to the growers are necessarily small. With a view of remedying this evil, the incorporated company of F. M. Zuk Commission Co., of St. Louis, have this season dispensed with the services of these agents and hence are able to sell all consignments to them at a charge of seven per cent, instead of the usual ten per cent commission; whereby their business has doubly increased, and their patrons are assured continued favors, which demonstrates the good judgment of this company, of whom it may be said there is no better, or any that can give more satisfactory references.

**A Good Living for Some Lady.**

Any lady who desires to be independent and make a living by her labor, should put herself in communication with our business manager who has had consigned to him for sale a perfectly new and improved Lamb Knitting machine complete, with iron table, and all the necessary tools to make all kinds of knitted wove goods, from a mitten to give her lover, to a cloud to cover her blushes, and all that sort of thing. The machine has never been used, is in first-class order, makes all kinds of stitches, and being the best knitting machine made, recommends itself as being a good investment. The original cost was sixty-eight dollars, but this one will be sold for half that price. We have but one for sale. Address this office.

In summer prepare for winter. The Leavenworth Times makes the following good suggestions: If provender is desired for winter use there is nothing so sure and certain as a crop of corn fodder, to which has been added a cutting of German giant millet. In every case the feed should be run through a cutter before using. This, in winter, with a daily ration of fine bran or corn meal, will induce a liberal flow of milk even in the coldest weather. Of course it is expected the animal will at the same time receive good shelter and bedding, or else the food will only go to the creation of heat, as that is something nature always provides first of all things. The natural crab grass, which is considered a noxious weed, furnishes very fair pasture when young and tender, and it acts very beneficially as a regulator of the system also. If good clover and timothy can be grown they should receive preference over everything else; but where this is not possible a resort to the young corn, oats, rye and millet will be found to be the best thing that can be desired. They furnish a change from one to another as they successively come in, and a continual supply of green food may thus be had from the ending of the last frost down to the first one of the next winter.

**DR. HARTER'S**

GENTLEMEN: I was suffering from general debility to such an extent that my labor was exceedingly burdensome to me. A vacation of a month did not give me much relief, but on the contrary, was followed by increased prostration and sinking health. At this time I began the use of your Iron Tonic, from which I derived almost immediate and wonderful results. The old energy returned and I found that my natural force was not gone. I have used three bottles of the Tonic. Since using it I have done twice the labor that I ever did in the same time during my illness, and with double the ease. With the tranquil nerve and vigor of body, has come also a clearness of thought never before enjoyed. If the Tonic has not done the work, I know not what I give it the credit.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Ferrous Sulfate of Iron, Peruvian Bark, and Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

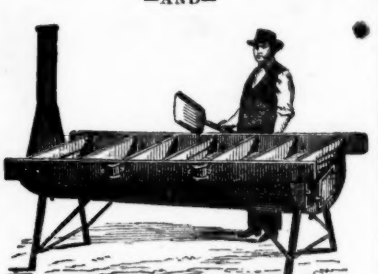
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Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillage and many other of the best medicines known are combined to skillfully in Parker's Ginger Tonic as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease use the Tonic today. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonic cures drunkenness in the 8-st Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy - 50c. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

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**DRYER & BAKE OVEN**

Over 11,000 in use.

The BEST in the Market.

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150 Good plants of the best varieties, sent prepaid by mail to any address for \$1.00. Also cauliflower plants, large quantities at mere nominal price. Send for circular. Address Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

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AT THIS SALE, WE WILL OFFER, WITHOUT RESERVE,

35 JERSEY, OF CHOICE BREEDING,

consisting of over 30 Thoroughbred American Jersey cattle (Hub Register, and a few Unregistered Thoroughbreds and High Grades.

These Cattle have been selected with the utmost care especially for milking qualities, due to their pedigree and the first consideration. They consist entirely of young animals, some to calve soon and some just fresh.

In their pedigrees will be found a most all the noted families in America, such as the Rex, Alphee, Edith, Pierrot, Bashan, Pansy, &c.

Terms of sale - Cash. Catalogues now ready, and sent to all applicants. Address,

A. C. JENNING & CO., New Wood Farm, Urbana, Ohio.

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**WALTER BROWN & CO.**

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BOSTON, MASS.

Consignments solicited.

Refer to R. W. Gentry, Pres. Mo. W. G. A.

"Seda la, Mo.

"Ouis D. Swan, Emporia Kan.

23-13

**LADY AGENTS WANTED.**

We want intelligent, energetic Lady Agents to sell to women only, a article of real hygienic merit. For particulars and liberal terms, address WAGNER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

23-2

**A Liberal Offer.**

As will be seen by reference to an advertisement in our columns, Messrs. Wagner & Co., of Chicago, who are the manufacturers of the celebrated Electric Devices, invented by Prof. Douglas A. Joy, of the University of Michigan, offer to send these Devices free of cost for examination and trial before purchasing. Dr. Joy's Electric Devices are especially recommended for nervous diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, liver and kidney troubles, and many other diseases. Being, as they are, the invention of a scientific man, they are entitled to very great consideration. As will be seen from the perusal of the advertisement, they have received an endorsement of some of the most eminent medical and scientific men of America. Illustrated book, giving full information, will be sent free by addressing Wagner & Co., Chicago, Ill.

23-52

**HEDGES' NEW BOOK.**

COL. NORMAN J. COLMAN: Where can I get Hedges' book on the manufacture of sorgho? What will it cost? Address, J. S. McKensy, Caddo Grove, Johnson Co., Texas.

Send \$1 to I. A. Hedges, 2004 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., and book will be forwarded by mail.

16-13

**Mr. Abram Renick, of Winchester, Ky.,**

has been offered \$200,000 for his 100 head of improved Shortorns, and refused the lucre. Mr. R. is over 70 years of age, and has neither wife nor child. Farmers, improve your stock.

23-5

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES**

The Standard of the World.

—AND—

Eclipse Wind Mills

The Strongest Mills Made.

SAFEST TO BUY.

Because warranted the best (same as Scales) an arrangement is made. Contain all improvements. Prices lowest, quality considered. Send for catalogue describing article wanted.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

302 & 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS FOR

THE HANCOCK INSPIRATOR

THE BEST BOILER FEEDER KNOWN.

14-27

THE

Gale Southern Combination Plow.

THE VERY BEST. MADE BY THE

GALE MANUFACTURING CO., of Abilene, Mich.

Manufacturers of CHILLI Plows, Horse Rakes, and Cultivators, of whom enquire for price. Requires addressed to THE GALE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 118 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. will be promptly at tended to.

23-4

**THE BEST TWO ROLLER CANE MILL**

IN THE WORLD.

And Cheapest and Fastest.

444

Price, 6 allons per hour

No. 1. Mill \$4.00 Juice capacity, 80 Gallons

No. 2. 60 00 10

No. 3. Double Mill \$5 200 19 13

Send for Catalogue. Address

A. DEMARCE, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

21-13

**PATENT**

SUGAR CANE MILLS

Evaporators, &c.

For Circulars and Price List, address

MADISON

MANF'G CO.

MADISON, WIS.

21-13

**THIS IS THE**

VICTOR

Double

Clover Machine that

beat the Birdsell's, Mon-

roe's, and the Ashland

Clover Haulers, Sept.

15, 16, 1881. In a scientific

test at Toledo, Ind., in the

presence of 80,000

Persons, the Victor

man of the West, 284

Counters Report mailed free.

Victors beat last year's

State where you saw advertisement.

17-13

**YOUNG MEN**

READ THIS

We will send ON TRIAL (before purchasing)

Dr. Joy's Celebrated Electric Devices,

Invented by Prof. Douglas A. Joy, of the Uni-

versity of Michigan, especially for the cure of

all Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Loss

of Vigor and Manhood, the results of abuse and

other causes. Also for Liver and Kidney

Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fe-

male Troubles and many other diseases. Won-

derful cures quickly effected. Illustrated book

sent free. Address the manufacturers,

WAGNER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

23-52

**Revised New**

Testament.

100 Illustrations

Complete Outline, post-

paid, 75 cts. Address

JONES BROS. & CO.,

Cincinnati or Chicago.

22-4

**SPRAGUE'S**

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

7 & 8 Fifth St., St. Louis. Opp Union Market.

Rooms 50c, 75c and \$1.

BOSS DINNER 25c

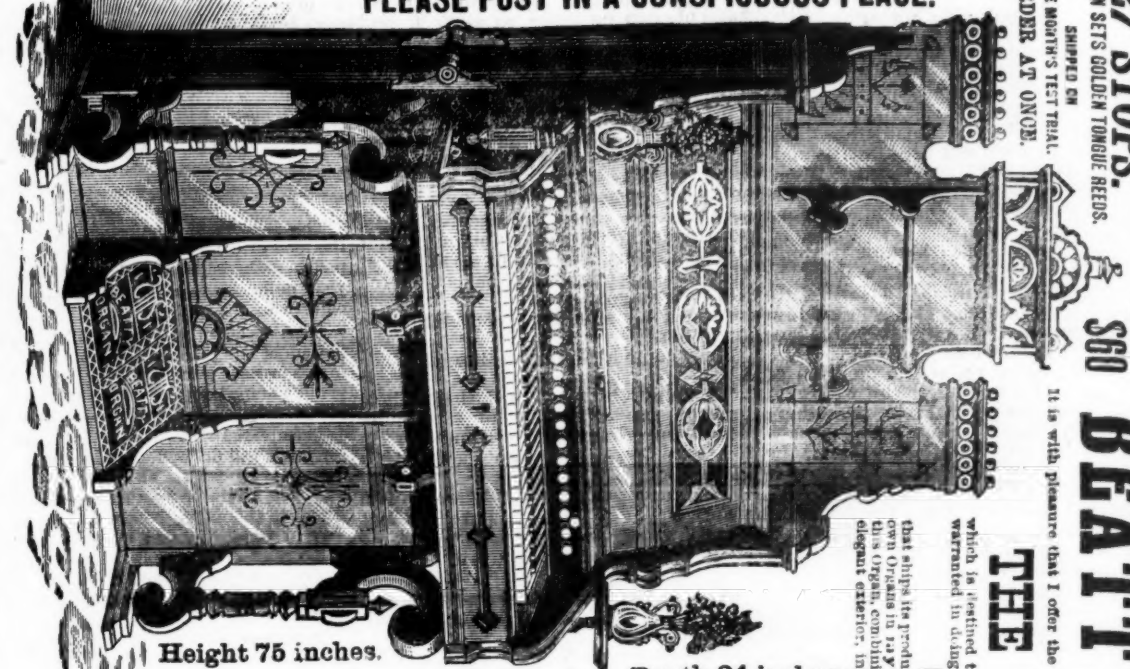
FOR SALE.

A No. 1 six horse power Victor Cane Mill, for steam or horse power. Also a set of steam Evaporators and Defecators. All of which will be sold together for a price very low.

23-2

D. J. BISSELL, Anamosa, Iowa.

**PLEASE POST IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE.**



Height 75 inches. Length 46 inches. Depth 24 inches.

27 STOPS.

171 SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS.

SHIPPED ON ONE MONTH'S TRIAL.

ORDER AT ONCE.

It is with pleasure that I offer the most perfect musical combination and wonderful instrument ever made.

THE "BEETHOVEN" NEW STYLE No. 9,000

LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD

YOU CAN TEST IT IN YOUR OWN HOME, FREE OF EXPENSE, FOR ONE MONTH.

It contains 27 Stops, 10 full sets of Golden Tongue Reeds, as follows:

Manual Sub-Bass, 16 feet tone.

Manual Sub-Bass, 8 feet tone.

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Manual Sub-Bass, 1 foot tone.

Manual Sub-Bass, 8 inch tone.

Manual Sub-Bass, 6 inch tone.

Manual Sub-Bass, 4 inch tone.

Manual Sub-Bass, 3 inch tone.

Manual Sub-Bass, 2 inch tone.

Manual Sub-Bass, 1 inch tone.

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Manual Sub-Bass, 2 inch tone.